PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,773—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
Saturday. 2 P.M. 1906.				
28th Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	...	...
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	MACEDONIA	10512	...	...
2nd June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
9th "	PERSIA	7951	...	...
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	8050

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th March, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured,

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

SANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents,—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May 1906.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	14th Jun. "
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	12th July "
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	28th April 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	26th May "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 35, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 293

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
* BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	23rd "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	8th June
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	23rd "
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124	13th July
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	17th August
* BRITANNIA	R G Garrick	3069	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON

Steamer's Name.	Gross Tons.	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S.S. COROMANDEL	4,852	W. H. Holloway, R.N.R.	25th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S.S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	30th May.

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
Fitted throughout with Electricity.
For freight and other particulars apply to

ESSAJI TAJBHOY,
Apollo Street, Fort,

Bombay, 13th April, 1906.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Apr.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Apr.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	26 Apr.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	27 Apr.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on TUESDAY, 24th April calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,635 tons, on or about 24th April, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 25th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.

23rd April, 1906.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May, 1906
IMPERATOR...	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June "

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipments at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	7th May "
*† FILIPPO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicic	5834	9th June "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	8th July "
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovih	6046	20th " "
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck,
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6,316	29th April, 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General.
Sassoon House, 54 Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	K. Soyeda	27th April	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5823	Kato	11th May	20th May
TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.				
BOMBAY MARU	4625	G. Ishikawa	15th May	26th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

RIDING & SPORTING BREECHES.

BY EXPERT CUTTERS.

WHITE OR KHAKI COTTON CORD	from	Rs.	14
SOFT DRILLETTE, WHITE OR DRAB	"	"	18
WHIPCORDS, NEW SHADES, VERY ELASTIC	"	"	27
RIDING TWEEDS, EXCLUSIVE STYLES	"	"	27
"JODHPORE" OR "HUNTING" PATTERN.			
GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	from	Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	"	"	4

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS } BOMBAY.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

Why drink COFFEE? Because it REFRESHES and INVIGORATES.

Why NILGIRI Coffee? Because the Nilgiri Hills produce some of the FINEST COFFEE in the World.

Why STANES' Nilgiri Coffee? Because this Coffee is handled by EXPERTS, is cured by MACHINERY, and can be relied on for EXCELLENCE of QUALITY.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK.

RED ENSIGN BRAND.

30 lbs. LARGE size, Rs. 12. | 6 lbs. Pure GROUND COFFEE, Rs. 6

FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN COIMBATORE and BOMBAY.

T. STANES & CO.,

COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents: BRADFORD & Co., 19, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.

(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.

BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER

D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	25	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	11	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GUILTY!

GUILT

Can be established as easily by omissions as by acts!

If a King neglects the welfare of his subjects, he is

GUILTY!

If a Trustee neglects the interests of his wards, he is

GUILTY!

If you have not protected the lives and property entrusted to you YOU ARE

GUILTY!
of neglect.

MINIMAX

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

AS SUPPLIED TO

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

- Absolutely self contained
- No Taps to corrode.
- No Hose to Rot.
- No Mechanism.
- No Reversing.
- Safe, Quick and Certain in its action.
- Unaffected by Climate or Weather.

MINIMUM Price, Weight and Size,

MAXIMUM Efficiency. Simplicity, and Economy.

FOR PARTICULARS apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS

RECEIVE ORDERS FOR

WEDDING CAKES

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED AND DISPATCH THEM SECURELY PACKED IN ANY PART OF INDIA.

WEDDING CAKES

OF ANY MAGNITUDE AT SHORT NOTICE.

MONGINI BROTHERS

25-27-29 Church Gate Street—Bombay.

"RAM BRAND"

THE best genuine Russian KEROSINE imported direct from BATOUM in Cases and Tins.

Our Ram Brand is the Best Genuine Russian Kerosine Oil now available in India.

It is imported direct from Batoum and therefore not adulterated or mixed with low quality Mineral Oils, nor is it tinned and cased in Bombay.

Our Ram Brand Oil contains no heavy parts of Crude Oil and therefore having a low specific gravity, burns with brilliant light, does not emit smoke like inferior brands and does not change colour even if kept long. It is well known throughout the whole of the Far and Near East, and is exported largely to the Persian Gulf and the ports in Zanzibar, Mombassa, Chindi and other African ports. Our Oil is also used with great success for Oil Engines.

Those who try it once never use any other Brand.

Our Oil is the CHEAPEST and BEST.

Apply to:—

Messrs. A. I. MANTACHEFF AND CO., Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.
or their Godowns at Darukhana, BOMBAY.
or their Sub-agent at KARACHI.
or their Sub-agent at 336, Ravivar Peth, Poona City.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOW'S ST. FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE GORGONZOLA PARMESAN and ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE.

CAMEMBERT and MENANTHA CHEESE in tins.

MORTADELLA in tins and on cut; SALAME ITALIAN; HAM and BACON.

MACCARONI; VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, LENTILLES, HARICOT BEANS.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and WINE VINEGAR (Italian), BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose.)

SALTED ANCHOVIES (loose), CALAMATTA GREEK OLIVES in tins.

Various other kind of Provision and Oilmanstores in tins and bottles all fresh and just unpacked.

MARSALA (TRAPPANI) highest awards the best wine. VERMOUTH (ITALIAN and FRENCH) CHIANTI (by Nencioni) first in all Exhibitions.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET sold by us is the GENUINE ARTICLE much appreciated. Rs. 10 per doz. bots.

ELIXIR CHINA (liqueur), a tonic restorative.

137740

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN BOMBAY.

PACKED HOUSE Opinion of Public and Press. The very BEST CIRCUS that has ever visited Bombay.

This GRAND CIRCUS is here for a SHORT SEASON only, so don't fail to give it a visit and see
THE WRESTLING LION,
THE PERFORMING COCKATOES,
THE FUNNY CLOWNS.

A SPECIAL MATINEE

Will be given on WEDNESDAY for Children. Half price to all Seats for Children and Ayahs accompanying them.

PRICES :—

Box to hold six,	...Rs. 20	Dress Circle	...Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box	...Rs. 4	Stalls	...Re. 1

Gallery—for Natives only 8 annas.

Soldiers in uniform HALF PRICE to Stalls and Chairs.

A special place will be reserved for Native Females.

Box Plan of Reserved Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 O'clock on FRIDAY, the 27th April, 1906 for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 1st May, 1906, to 30th April, 1907.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER PRESIDENCY.

Bombay, 20th April, 1906.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on page 494 and 495, Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

R. B. STEWART,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 20th April, 1906.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mr. MADAVLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSHIFF, of Bombay, Hindu Kayasth Inhabitant, a Government Servant residing at Girgaum outside the Fort, widower deceased,

BHANABHAI alias MADHAVRAM MOTIRAM MUNSHI, of Bombay, Hindu Kayasth Inhabitant residing at Girgaum Back Road a Government Servant the Executor of the said Will of the abovenamed Deceased.......... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 19th day of April, 1906.

Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of KARSONDAS LILADHAR late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, a widower and a merchant deceased,

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY and NATHU VALJI, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants the first a merchant residing at Hornby Road within the Fort and the second a landed proprietor residing at Mahim without the Fort on behalf of GOCULDAS KARSANDAS, the minor son of the said deceased, and limited to the period of his minority.......... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Six and in the 6th year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 19th day of April, 1906.

Messrs. MAHDAVJI & KAMDAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

ASSISTANT CONTROLLER OF STORES.

THE Agent, East Indian Railway, is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS by letter only from duly qualified candidates for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT CONTROLLER of STORES. Candidates must have received a good general education followed by a professional training as Mechanical Engineers in some large Locomotive, or Carriage & Wagon Factory, preferably those of an English Railway Company, and preference will be given to one who has had subsequently a considerable experience in the special business of the ordering, keeping and issue of railway stores.

Age not more than 35 years.

Salary Rupees 650 to 750 per calendar month with prospect of further promotion to a really suitable man.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Letters of application, accompanied by a brief record in chronological order of the candidate's career, with dates, together with copies (not originals) of testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned.

J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 9th April, 1906.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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GILL'S pupils introduced with 3 ROUND Spars. Full programme will be published later on.

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24, Medows Street, Bombay, 17th April, 1906.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "BONE MEAL" will be re-tested for tonnage on THURSDAY 26th instant, at Noon, in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers (M. Lane, Dana Bundar, opposite the Prince's Dock), when the attendance of those interested is invited.

J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay 23rd April, 1906.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1905 has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after, TUESDAY the 1st day of May, 1906, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th day of April 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1906.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO. LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 20th day of April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 75 per share, (Free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1905 has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Road, on and after TUESDAY the 1st day of May, 1906, between 11 A.M. and 3 P. M. (Standard Time) to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 20th day of April, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM and Co,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1906.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,

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Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Eliya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 9,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
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THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards,	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	11	10	15
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri............	31	28	46
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	44	39	55
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	11	11	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............	39	37	83
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	17	14	22
G Mahim and Worli	14	15	29
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	12	26
Total............	167	163	296
Total plague deaths to date ...	311 998	286,569	
Same date last year	154	160	253

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	5

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 1399 tons, Captain C Scott, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Kelchattan, 2142 tons, Captain W Higgins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kilbraid, 2853 tons, Captain A J Gibbon, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Firozi, 2005 tons, Captain H Fruin Hill, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1607 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and number of deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 2123 tons, Captain C E Hodgson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yambo via Jedah, with 756 pilgrims as passengers.

The steamer Quiloa, 4942 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Middlesbro, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 1618 packages of explosive.

The A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Nippon, 3999 tons, Captain Tomonovich, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 935 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Garnett Orme, Mr C W Wilson, Lunts, C Higgins Steel, Langley, Young, Farmer R N, and Mrs Sander, and child.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Firozi s	Fruin-Hill ...	Calcutta, Apr 9
	Nippon s	Tomonovich	Trieste Mar 30
	Kilbride s	Gibson	Calcutta, Apr 11
	Quiloa s	Anderson......	Middlesbro, Feb 28
23	Kelchattan s	Higgins	Calcutta, Apr 12
	Lama s.........	Cutbush	Karachi, Apr 21
	Kasara s	Morrison	Busreh, Apr 13
23	Loodiana s	Hodgson	Yambo, Apr 9
	Trafford s.........	Wood	Liverpool, Mar 23

DEPARTURE.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Crewe Hall s.......	Parry.........	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Shirala, Scott, for Calcutta
" Bulimba, Bamber, for Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Stolzenfels, for Hamburg, &c
" Oceana, for China, &c
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Wimbledon, for Genoa, Marseilles, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
19	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Clan Mac'achlan	J Stewart	Delagoa Bay
	Tactician	—R Owen	Liverpool
	Kapurthala	J H Addenbrooke	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Names.	To
20	Manora	A Sanders	London
	Trowbridge	H S R Wall	Singapore

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
10	Shadwell	London
14	Clan Macdougall	Liverpool
21	Hohenfels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Istria, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the morning of the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd May.

The P and O steamer Arcadia, left Hongkong, on April 21.

DAILY EXPORTS, APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lendeo s—5000 cwt cottonseed and 500 cwt fennugreeseed Ernst Lam and Co; 1005 cwt myrabollams A Mahadew

Australia s—80 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 1060 cwt myrabollams Waghjee Becher; 300 cwt gum K Nixon and Co; 129 cwt oldbrass R K roba; 300 cwt wheat sweeping Harri Kanga; 14 bales wool M Ramjidas

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—14 bales skins R M Kooka; 21 bales hides and skins R M Kooka; 10 cort fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co: 100 bales gunnycuttings The Bombay General Trading Co: 200 cases braswar and 200 cases cotton curtains L B Bhootwalla; 1 bale wollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 10 cwt horns A Hoosein 403 cwt gum P Jethabhoy; 901 cwt myrabollams Arthur Branwell and Co; 15 cwt horns B Esmall

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia a—2 bales woolen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 13 bundles mo ue mats F P Bhungara

FOR HULL.

Castello s—602 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers; 1600 cwt cottonseed C Macdonald and Co; 2001 cwt castorseed David Sassoon and Co

Clan Mackinon a—19150 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—231 cwt mustardseed 491 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 1485 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 410 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 920 bales cotton Glads and Co; 2939 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams A. H. A Carim and Co; 6000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 1303 cwt linseed and 3900 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 880 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 875 cwt bone senews H H Suleman and Co; 10044 cwt rapeseed 17600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros; 230 cwt gum Hirjee Virdhur 175 bales hemp K Visram and Co

St Fillans s—330 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 500 bales hemp Purshotam Bhimjee; 175 bales hemp Khimjee Vicram and Co; 200 bales cotton vaste fly Nensey Peerbhoy; 212 cwt olibanum N Kursonjee; 2000 cwt bonemeal R Kaderbhoy; 613 bales cotton fly, &c W Wolf and sons: 822 cwt bone Senews M Jamal; 110 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR BREMAN.

Stolzenfels—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt groundnut cake Glade add Co; 201 cwt mustardseed A Blascheck and Co

St Fillans s—5 bales cotton watte r Pavri and Co

FOR BOSTON.

Castello s—1 bundle carpets Finlay Muir and Co

FOR RIGA.

Castello s—168 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2000 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Bros.

Djibouti s—600 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri; 2009 cwt rapeseed and 8196 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Ranald s—75 bales cotton wate J Visram and Co; 4000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers; 2000 cwt linseed John Fachiri; 227 bales cotton 4017 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—2 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 101 cwt gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR BARCELONA.

Djibouti s—4017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—1001 cwt myrabollams P Jethabhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Imperatrix s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—140 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 900 bales cotton Nansee Khairaz and Co 250 bales cotton H N Madraswalla and Co; 107 bales cotton G S Chandabhoy and Co; 22 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Banca s—312 cwt olibanum Esmail Haji Ahmed; 1000 bales twist Talati and Co; 29 bales twist P B Petit and Co; 150 myrabollams M Manekjee; 25 bales cotton M M Essabhoy

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M. MARC LANDRY, of the "Figaro," has had an interesting interview with the Russian Admiral Jessen, who is now on the way back to Russia with the naval squadron which he commanded at Vladivostock. While his ships have put in at Cherbourg, he himself has paid a flying visit to Paris. A great part of the interview turns upon the engagement of Aug. 14, 1904, between Admiral Jessen and the Japanese Admiral Kamimura. In the course of his remarks on this battle, Admiral Jessen insisted upon the necessity of making better provision for the wounded on board the modern men-of-war in the immediate vicinity of the artillery turrets and of more surgeons. Referring to the misfortunes of the Russian Navy during the whole course of the late war, Admiral Jessen spoke of the disaster of Tsu Shima and of "those ships which surrendered almost without fighting," and, finally, the incapacity of those who delivered battle at Tsu Shima. "Imagine our feelings at Vladivostock, where we waited in a state of feverish suspense for the arrival of some 30 odd ships which were being brought to us by Rodjestvensky, when all that came was one poor little cruiser, the Almaz, and two or three torpedo-boats, for those, alas! were the only vessels that reached us after the disaster."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 21.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	90	= — 1-8
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan.........	105	— do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	63 1-4	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1-16	= + 3-16
2 months hence	29 5-8	= + 3-16
Spot in New York.........	64 7-8	= + 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·10 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin "	20·49 1-4	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·84 1-4	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England.........	3 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	3 1-2 do	= do
6 " "	3 1 2 do	= do
3 " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 do	= + 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-8 do	= unchanged
7 day market loans	3 1-8 do	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000 for North America

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 6 3-1 sellers quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 40 1-2 A-M done

LINSEED—
Linseed Boll 43 1-4 A-M sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000 bales. Spot 6·14 plus 10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·97	5·97	5·97
+8	+8	+8
July-Aug.	**Aug.-Sep.**	**Sep.-Oct.**
5·96	5·92	5·77
+8	+8	+7
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan**
5·70	5·69	5·69
+7	+7	+7

Receipts at U S Ports	17,000 bales
Do last year	28000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do. do Continent	27,000 "

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11 70 + 5
Futures, month of July	11·07 unchd,
Do, do Dec	10·47—1

a Tendency to advance early owing to bullish visible supply figures and reacted later in consequence of official weather reports considered favourable.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 5 16
Futures, month of May	11·13 — 6
Do. do. July	11·28 — 5
Tone at close.........	barely steady

	bales
Total visible supply	3,380,000
Total quantity in sight	9,740,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 21st April 1906 :—

Cotton.........	11,500 bales.
Wheat	7,915 cwts.
Linseed	13,159 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard.........	6,419 do
Gingellyseed	412 do
Poppyseed	4,528 do
Groundnut	556 do
Castorseed	4,789 do
Rice	25,297 do
Myrabollams.........	3,083 do
Cottonseed	20,704 do
Mowraseed.........	nil
Gram.........	3665 do
Jcowar	1,814 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, APRIL 23.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm

Bank T.T.	...	...	... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	... 1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D.A.			1s 4 7-32d to 1s 4 1-4d
Do. 6 do.	do.		... 1s 4 11-32d to 1s 4 3-8d
French Francs 3 do.	do.		... 169 3-4 to 170
Marks 3 do.	do.		... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight			... 151 1-2
Shanghai 30	do		... 210 1 2
Japan 30	do.		... 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-3
1st Settlement, 30th April	99-3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th April.	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 29th March	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th April	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd do.	7	do.

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 37 lakhs up.

SEEDS,

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone quiet.			
Ready	8	2	0
Forward April-May	8	7	9
RAPESEED.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Forward April-May...	7	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore Forward do. ...	7	11	0
Yellow Guzerat Forward do. ...	7	13	0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet,			
Ready	8	1	0
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.			
Ready	35	12	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm.			
15 per cent. Mixed	46	0	0
25 do. do	45	0	0
50 do. do	44	0	0
Black Kutnee	42	0	0
WHEAT—Tone quiet.			
White Delhi April-May	4	13	9
White Pissi	4	13	6

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	10,000 "

April-May	May-June,	June-July
5·90	5·90	5·90
—·07	—·07	—·07
July-Aug	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**
5·80	5·86	5·71
—·06	—·6	—·06
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec-Jan**
5·64	5·63	5·63
—·26	—0·6	—·06

COTTON.—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Exporters are not keen to operate, and mills are adopting waiting tactics as stocks continue to accumulate, and the yarn market is dull.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry terms) ...	199	189	...	Ready.
Bengals M. G. (Ry terms) ...	204	194	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	203	193	...	do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	215	209	..	do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	213	207	...	do.
Julgaum (M.-G.)	214	203	...	do.
Khangaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	216	210	...	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	221	215	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	228	222	...	do.
Broach (M.-G.)	273	263	...	do.
Muttia (M.-G.)	214	207	...	do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)			265	25th, May
Westerns			245	do.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th April as compared with the statement of the 21st April :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 12. Rs.	Apr. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	89,00,00	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.........	50 22,151	51,25,584
Public Deposits at Branches	1,05,53,623	1,15,80,554
Other Deposits	6,48,99,564	6,87,74,946
Post Bills.........	7,005	6,960
Sundries	20,58,330	21,63,862
Rs...	10,14 40,6 6	10,65,51 906
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.........	1,08 27,391	1,09,44,892
Other authorised Securities	33,91,227	33,75,6.2
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities.........	1,31,83,409	1,40,20,963
Loans do. do. do.	1,84,62,065	2,06,28,037
Bills discounted and purchased.........	3,25,41,03.	3,12,68,222
Dead Stock.........	2,83,968	2,83,968
Stamps and Stationery.........	4,378	4,312
Balances with other Banks	7,18,499	5,56,636
Sundries	3,00,748	3,34,425
Cash	2,14,27,958	2,61,34,803
	10,14,40,676	10,65,51,906

COUNT MUTSU, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, has written to the Secretary of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society :—"I beg to tender to you my sincere thanks for the kind and warm reception which has been accorded to our officers and men. We have all appreciated very much the gracious message from her Majesty the Queen and the kind telegram from the Prime Minister." Capt. Sakamoto and Capt. Ijichi before leaving London, desire that very hearty thanks should be sent to the Queen for her gracious message of welcome, and to the Prime Minister and the Government for their kind telegram. Before the Iyo Maru left the London Docks, the Bible Society, by permission of the Japanese Embassy and the officers commanding, distributed Scriptures to the Japanese officers and sailors. Six hundred cloth-bound Japanese Testaments, with a special inscription inside the cover, were taken on board for the sailors, while English Testaments were provided for the officers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MACKINDER—BARRON—April 17, by licence, at the Military Roman Catholic Church, Bellary, by the Rev J Kleinschneider, Walter MacKinder, son of the late Major W M MacKinder, to Mary, widow of Sergeant-Major A F H Barron 1st East Surrey Regiment.

O'SHAUGHNESSY—DEAN—April 16, at Colombo, Ceylon, Hugh Patrick, youngest son of Mr J E O'Shaughnessy, M I C E, of Bangalore, to Mary, daughter of the late Mr William Dean, of Chichester, Sussex.

DEATH.

BULL—April 16, at the Convent, Agra, Elsie Muriel, the dearly loved and only child of Mr and Mrs S J Bull, N-W Railway, Saharanpore, aged 8 years.

"AURUM POTABILE"
(a drink of gold)
HENSEL'S TONIC LEMONADE ESSENCE.

A cooling and refreshing blood purifier, containing iron in combination. THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Rs. 2 per packet.

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HENSEL'S NOURISHING SALT. Constituents :—Calcium, Magnesium, Potash, Soda, Iron, Manganese, combined with various acids.

100 doses in each packet.

A blood Producing, Nourishing and Strengthening remedy for all weaknesses in children and adults.

Re. 1 per packet.

AGENTS :—
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

Sing a Song of Sixpence
A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed: What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-14a. Low water, 5-33m., 5-55a.
Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.
Mr. S. J. Banaji's Lecture, F. C. Institute, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AN ANNUAL FAIR.—The annual Wagishwari Temple fair, at Gulanji Hill, commences to-day, and will last for three days.

POLICE NOTICE.—A box, a saddle and a bunch of keys have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu per extra s. s. Jumna, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.—H. H. the Nawab Jang Bahadur Badshahmea of Mukulla, has come to this city and is now residing at the Imamwada Road, with three of his followers.

THEFT AT A HOTEL.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Janu Rama was brought before the Magistrate for theft of certain articles belonging to the Taj Mahal Hotel value at Rs. 30. He was sentenced to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—Nimchand Jalchand was run over yesterday near the Curry Road station and killed. Raghu Laxman, a fireman, while working on an engine near the Grant Road station, accidentally sustained injuries by the revolving machinery on Sunday, of which he died in the Hospital on Monday.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Luckminarayan Motiram, a "munim" in the employ of Theluckchund Huckmichund of Indore, reported to the police that on Saturday last, he gave his servant Seva Kanji, Rs. 7,350 at his "pehdi" at Sheikh Memon Street, to pay to eight different merchants in the Bazaar. While the servant was going from place to place, he lost three notes of Rs. 1,000 each. The complainant does not suspect his servant of dishonesty.

FATAL GOANESE QUARREL.—Yesterday evening, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, concluded the inquiry relative to the death of Camilo Andrade, who was alleged to have been shot dead by Bernardo Monsarate under circumstances already reported. After hearing further evidence, the jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder against Monsarate, who was committed to the Sessions to take his trial.

MR. B. S. BANAJI'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 30 p. m. Indian Standard Time, to-day, by Mr. Behman Sorabji Jehangir Banaji. The topic selected for the evening is "The greatest discovery of Mental Science enabling man to control Death, Disease and Destiny." This lecture will be the third of his series on the subject and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt Colonel. S. J. Sarjant V. D. and the Officers of 1st Batt G. I. P. Ry. Vols. String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March.........	Silver Myrtles.........	Carl Ball
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balf
Selection	The Orchid	Monckton
Valse	Gold Und Selber	Lehar
Selection	The Earl and The Girl	Caryll
Cake Walk	Smoky Mokes.........	Hatzmann

ALLEGED THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Coxen charged Mahadeo Dewji, a Hindu with the theft of a quantity of cloth valued at Rs. 325, the property of one Haridas Narayendas, a cloth merchant having his shop in Cathedral street. The evidence showed that the accused went to the shop of the complainant while the latter was otherwise engaged and removed the cloth in question and walked off. He was arrested on suspicion by a Police Sepoy when passing on the road. He was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to receive 18 stripes.

INSTRUCTIONS have been drawn up for the co-operation of officers of the Revenue and the Agriculture Departments with those of the Public Works Department in the preparation of projects for irrigation works.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

STANDARD TIME vs. BOMBAY TIME.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

As the question of adopting Bombay Time instead of Standard Time for all municipal purposes was to be discussed at the meeting there was a large number of outside public present to watch the discussion.

The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, in accordance with notice given, moved: (1) That in view of the serious public inconvenience and hardship felt by the introduction of Standard Time in the City, the Corporation are of opinion that Bombay Time should be reverted to. (2) That the Commissioner be requested to put all municipal clocks to Bombay Time with effect from the 1st May1906. (3) That the President be requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Government with reference to the correspondence with them on the subject, and (4) that this Resolution be communicated to the Chairman of the Public Meeting."

In support of his proposition the Hon. Sir P. Mehta spoke at considerable length. He said that the business for which they had met that afternoon related to a petition which had been sent to the Corporation by the President of a public meeting held in the heart of the native town some time ago. That meeting which was held at Madhav Baug, was presided over by their esteemed colleague Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. That meeting which was attended by several thousand inhabitants of the city passed a resolution to the effect that the introduction of the Standard Time was a source of great hardship and inconvenience to the population of nearly a million people. In their petition to the Corporation it was prayed that Local time be reverted to just in the same way as they did when Madras time was proposed to be adopted as the time for all India. That meeting earnestly invited all leading citizens of Bombay and asked the members of the Corporation to give them every help in their power to remove the great hardship now caused by the introduction of the Standard Time. It would be observed from that resolution that previous to that meeting a memorial signed by about fifteen thousand inhabitants, and headed by a gentleman well-known in the mercantile circle, he meant Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, had been sent to the Government on the same subject with a similar prayer. In connection with that meeting it was insinuated that that was not a meeting to which any attention need be paid. He made very careful enquiries into the matter, and was informed by Sir Bhalchandra and Mr. Wacha, who were present throughout the meeting, that it was attended by many representative citizens, and the compound in which the building is situated, was over filled by citizens from all parts of the city. Even the local papers in reporting that meeting said it was a very crowded meeting, of the most prominent representative citizens of Bombay. As if the first insinuation was not sufficient, there was another insinuation put forward and that was somewhat of a puzzling character. It was said that he (the speaker) had got up that meeting for the purpose of bringing up before the Corporation the controversy of Bombay versus Standard Time and thereby take a chance of carrying out what was in his (the speaker's) mind. It was also said that this motion was brought forward by him, because he was always apt to be very obstinate in his views and because he would take no defeat in bringing to pass what he thought was the right thing to do. It was true he was an obstinate person and that he had more than once agitated upon questions which the majority of the Corporation opposed. He particularly remembered one occasion when motions were brought forward for the purpose of devoting a surplus of twenty lakhs of rupees, accumulated with great difficulty, towards the improvement of the condition of the houses in the city. He opposed that movement from the very beginning. But the Corporation was disposed to take an antagonistic view to his. He however perservered and succeeded in convincing them that it was wrong to do away with the surplus of twenty lakhs of rupees, which was ultimately found of great value to them in meeting the plague expenses. At that time the majority of the members voted against him, amongst whom was his friend the late Sir George Cotton. He was the leading opponent of his views, but when he was convinced that it was not right to do away with that large surplus that way, he not only concurred with him but asked him to allow him to second his (the Speaker's) motion. That was the spirit of fair mindedness. In laying before the members of the Corporation the reasons which would convince them that they would be doing right and working in the best interests of the city if they passed the resolution regarding the memorial, before them, he might say that the proposed action would be quite in consonance with the best traditions of Government, and also consistent with the policy adopted by the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trust and last but not least, the "Times of India." In 1881 Government thought of introducing one uniform time for the whole of India, Government at that time thought it would be sufficient to consult the Chamber of Commerce and so the opinion and the wishes of the people were neglected. Bombay Government was in favour of adopting Madras time for all official and commercial purposes in this city. But the citizens would not hear of it. They set their faces against it. They protested that Madras time was not convenient to them. Nor was it in consonance with their feeling and traditions. Madras time is only thirty minutes in advance of Bombay time, a simple figure to count with. Yet people objected to that. Attempts were made, as were now being made to force that time upon them. Fortunately they did not succeed in their attempts at forcing the new time for all University purposes. Rao Bahadur Mandlik opposed such a change in the Local time and he was ably supported in his views by his well-known European colleagues About twenty years ago, after Madras time had been introduced into Bombay, the Chamber of Commerce wrote to Government that it had been found after fully a year's time that Madras time in the City of Bombay was not acceptable to the people, and the Committee therefore respectfully desired to suggest that His Excellency the Governor in Council would under those circumstances, issue orders that Bombay time may be reverted to again. From this it was clear that the public of Bombay was not prepared to follow the example of their Government in the matter of the adoption of the Indian meantime and, being convinced of that, the Bombay Government cancelling their previous resolution adopted for their official purposes once again the Bombay time. He hoped Government would retrace their steps in the present case, as they had done in the past, if they were convinced that the Standard time was a source of hardship rather than convenience to the Bombay public. On the day, the aforesaid Government resolution was published, the "Times of India" wrote an article thereon, to which the speaker drew the Commissioner's attention. (Laughter). It was said in that article that His Excellency Sir James Ferguson had done a "very sensible thing" in reverting to the Local time within the city of Bombay for all official purposes. (Laughter) In the conclusion of that article His Excellency was congratulated for having done the "very sensible thing." (Laughter). Now the question for them to consider was whether the Standard time was at all acceptable to the people of Bombay. If the Madras time was a source of great inconvenience to them, which was only thirty minutes in advance of Bombay time, he could not understand how the Standard time could be convenient with its odd thirty-nine minutes in advance of the Local time. Besides, the Standard time, which is five and a half hours in advance of Greenwich time was not scientifically fixed. He asked if anybody would give him a single instance of having ever heard of a mean time being fixed over so large an area of land as the Indian Peninsula. In the present case the Chamber of Commerce and the Port Trust, when first consulted by Government on the introduction of the Standard time, expressed themselves against such an introduction. In support of his statement the speaker read the resolutions of those bodies, and the views of some of their members. Government asked them to re-consider the matter, and both the bodies then expressed themselves in favour of the proposed change in the local time.

They were only the official members of those bodies who had voted for the new time, while the non-officials were quite against such a change. Mr. W. Harvey, their late Municipal Commissioner, when consulted, also expressed himself against the adoption of the Standard time in Bombay. In conclusion he asked them on the authority of the "Times of India" whether the same action was not sensible at present, that was so twenty-years ago. (Laughter). The only argument brought forth in favour of the adoption of the Standard time was that it was convenient to the travelling public. But that consideration should not weigh with them in face of the many hardships and inconveniences caused to a million of people.

Dr. N. Sukhia, seconded the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah's proposal, reserving his remarks.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved the following amendment :—"That in reply to his letter dated the 25th February 1903. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Chairman of the public meeting held at Madhav Baug on the 21st February 1903, be informed that the Corporation, being one of the public bodies on whose opinion in favour of Standard Time, Government directed that Standard Time should be official time in the City of Bombay for all purposes, they are opinion that they cannot now with propriety withdraw independently of Government from a position created with their concurrence. That, were the municipal clocks to be put back to Bombay Time while Standard Time continues to be the official time much complication and consequent public inconvenience would, in their opinion, be caused."

Speaking in support of his proposition Dr. Katrak remarked that if the Corporation did not respect their own resolutions, how did they expect the public to respect them.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn seconded the amendment. He thought the amendment pointed out to them the right thing to do. The great point was that they should not confuse a very large and important section of the population by introducing those complications which the original proposition before them involved, by keeping two times in the city for business purposes. No examples had been given to them to show the hardships caused through the Standard time as complained of by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. Probably the alleged hardship was confined to the Hindus in respect of their religious ceremonies only. But the Bombay local time was just as wrong as the Standard time for their religious ceremonies. The Hindu "pandits" arranged the time for their ceremonies not from ordinary clocks but from the movement of the Sun. In conclusion he suggested that if the Corporation thought and decided by a large majority that it was advisable to revert to the Bombay time they should send their resolution to that effect to the Government requesting them to revert to the local time in face of the feeling and sentiments of the people. He did not like the Corporation asking the Commissioner to set back the Municipal clocks in the city to local time.

Mr. J. A. Wadia further supported the amendment.

Lieut. Colonel Collie then proposed as an amendment, that the consideration of the matter be adjourned till the meeting of the Corporation in January 1907.

Mr Abdul Razac Curtas seconded the amendment.

Mr. F.C. Harrison strongly advocated that Standard time should be adhered to, and was followed by Mr. Haji Yusuff Haji Ismail, who spoke in a similar strain.

Sir P. M. Mehta, in reply remarked that his opponents had complimented him with the observation that there was nothing in his arguments in favour of Bombay time, and yet had each occupied twenty or thirty minutes in demolishing what they called was a myth. His main argument was that they had before them the petition of a public meeting, which was not a packed meeting as had been alleged, but was one attended by a respectable and influential section of the native community. They were found to consider the feelings, the sentiments, nay even the prejudices of the mass of the Indian people in a matter like this, and not the sentiments of Europeans. The large majority of the natives had not adopted Standard time.

On a division, there were 20 votes for Dr. Collie's amendment, and 32 votes against it; and it was declared lost.

For Dr. Katrak's amendment, which was voted upon next, there were 22 votes, and 30 against, and it was also lost.

For Sir P. M. Mehta's proposition there were 31 votes for, and 23 against.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla demanded a poll, when the voting was 31 for and 23 against the proposition.

The following members voted for the proposition:—Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Rao Bahadur, Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Mr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik. Mr. Dinsha Edaljee Wacha, Rao Bahadur, Ellapa Balaram Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Mr. Framji Dorabji Framji Panday, the Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Kaliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Karamali Pirbhai Haji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Kazi Moulvibakir, Mr. Lakhamsi Hirji Ueisheri Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Sha. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Manordas Tribhovandas, Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Nadirshaw Hermazdjee Edalji Sukhia, Mr. Nanabhai Nassarwanji Saher, Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Mr. Sarafali Mamooji, Mr. Shavaksha Sorabji Batliwala, Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi.

The following members voted against the proposition :—Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy. Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unwalla, Mr. Baptista Joseph, Lieut-Col. Collie, M. A. T, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir David Sassoon, J.. Dr. D'Monte. Dominick, A., The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn, G. O. W. Mr. Harrison, F. C., Sir Harkisondas Nurrotumdass, The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola Mr. Inglis, D. M., Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji Mr Lund, G., Mr. Macdonald James, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya Mr. Nanabhai Navrosji Katrak, Mr. Souter, W. L. B. Mr. Symington, J. H. Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail.

This concluded the business before the Corporation at 6-45 p. m.

MAJOR-GEN. Henry Arthur Dwyer, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, whose death on March 31, at 97 Lexham Gardens, at the age of 83, is announced, served in the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and was present at the battle of Sobraon. He saw service also in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and took part in the siege and capture of Delhi and the capture of Jhujjur. He retired in 1878 with the rank of Major-General after 38 years' service.

TO WARD OFF MALARIA.

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MALARIA, ague, or marsh fever as it is sometimes called, being what is termed a periodic or recurrent disease, the time for treatment is not simply when the actual attacks occur, but also during the periods in-between,

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"Bombay Gazette" 24th April, 1906.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1906.

LORD MILNER AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD MILNER, in the "National Review," writes such an address to the British Public as a retiring Viceroy of India might make in a speech after dinner at the Byculla Club. Coming as it does so soon after the attacks in Parliament on the great administrator it will be read with more interest than its author anticipated when penning it. Yet it is nothing in the shape of a defence. Lord Milner looks forward with confidence to the ultimate verdict of history, though he owns that he looks forward with alarm to the irreparable mischief which may be done before that verdict is recorded. The Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, in another article in the same review, warns the people against permitting that mischief. Do they, he asks, desire to alienate the British population of the Transvaal at the same moment that they hand over the destinies of the Orange Colony to the permanent control of the Dutch, and, in doing so, do they wish, as members of the Party, which was formerly identified with Colonial autonomy, to violate the one principle of permanent Imperial utility in the creed of older Liberals? If they do not, he asks that they may speak soon and strongly that they may be heard, "for the bitterest foe of this Government will not deny to them the virtue of docility." Lord Milner plainly asserts that much harm has been done, and if things are not to go from bad to worse, we must make haste to revise our judgment and alter our attitude towards our fellow countrymen. We are losing friends every day, he finds, though we cannot afford to lose them. Lord Milner, realises that it is difficult to make people in England, appreciate how hard is the task of those South Africans, whose attachment to Crown and Empire is deep-rooted, in preventing their less enthusiastic, or less stout-hearted, fellows from drifting into indifference or hostility to the British cause. Local influences which lend to weaken attachment to that cause are many and potent. Every convert from it is received with open arms by those whose hope, if not their watchword, is separation. Proceedings like those of the last few months make such converts by hundreds. That is, Lord Milner believes, perhaps, the most serious aspect of the whole bad business. Enlightenment will undoubtedly come, but it may only come at a time when people have paid dearly for their knowledge.

It is unfortunate that the South African question has now got into the ruts of party. We can sympathise with Lord Milner in bemoaning this fact as the worst thing which could have befallen South Africa or Great Britain. If it were certain that the question would continue to be dealt with on those lines, Lord Milner admits he would feel hopeless of any result other than complete disaster. But, he adds, he is confident, that there is a policy with regard to South Africa which, rightly understood, would command the assent not, indeed, of the whole, but a great majority of the British people, and might become in time a national policy not liable to violent modifications or complete reversal with every change of Government. Such a policy is found necessary for India and for other of the Great Britain possessions. Lord Milner explained that there are in South Africa, two great camps, roughly speaking, the British party and the Dutch party. Defining them, he speaks of the former as comprising those who fought and suffered for, or sympathised with, England, during the late war and who rejoice at its result, and those who fought and suffered for, or sympathised with, the other side and for whom the result of the war was a crushing blow to cherished hopes and ideals. There are, however, a substantial number of men of Dutch race who belong to the former category; a substantial, though probably a smaller, number of men of British race who belong to the latter. And, adds Lord Milner, there are, of course, some of both races, whose sympathies are not wholly either on one side or on the other. His lordship believes that in time this sharp division between the two sections will disappear and, if the evidence in support of that belief be wanted, surely it is to be found in the offer of Commandant Emmet to lend a commando of Boers against the Zulus. To be healthy the change must be gradual, and that can be best accomplished, Lord Milner holds, by the adoption on our part of a policy which can reconcile the Dutch party to the new conditions and by degrees remove the antagonism with which they but naturally regard us and all our ways. That policy must be adopted without delay, for a great deal will depend on the action of the British Government within the next two or three years.

Lord Milner is anxious that we should cultivate the friendship of the Dutch party. He would agree to make friends with them at any price short of estrangement from the Mother Country and from the Empire. The settlers there want to be South Africans, but they do not want to cease to be Britishers. And Lord Milner rightly encourage these people. He would have Great Britain absolutely fair and friendly to the Dutch, but without falling foul of the British. There are, however, he would have Britishers remember, "well defined limits, alike of policy and of honour to what we can do in the direction of courting the favour of the Dutch. We cannot afford to make friends with the Dutch at the expense of the British. Neither can we afford, even in order to please the Dutch, to discourage or restrain any of those influences, such as immigration or the spread of the English language, which tend to increase the numbers or strengthen the position of the British element in South Africa. The forces of expansion and development are on that side, and it would be the most futile folly not to avail ourselves of these to the full." Of course the Dutch are not likely to help us in the profitable development of the country except in so far as it will be directly profitable to themselves. Lord Milner owns that it would be utterly unreasonable and a very poor compliment to the Dutch themselves to expect anything of the kind from them. All he hopes for for some time to come is more or less amiable acquiescence after which may come, in process of time, "a temperate recognition of the advantages and opportunities afforded by membership of a world-wide Empire and a willingness to co-operate with their British neighbours without trying to pull them over the line which divides autonomy from separation." The main point which Lord Milner would have the people at Home remember is that in order to retain South Africa they must retain that affections of the South African British, or at least a considerable number of them, and in order to do that they must understand them, be able to realise their circumstances and their point of view. There is truth in every line Lord Milner writes and truths which cannot surely be ignored or overlooked.

THE RAGGING CASE COLONEL CUTHBERT, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, is relieved of his Command, Captain Stracey is removed from his appointment as Adjutant and Lieutenants Dalrymple-Hamilton, C. F. P. Hamilton, F. R. Harford and B. G. Jolliffe, the four Lieutenants implicated have been deprived of a year's seniority. This is the result of the enquiry into the recent ragging case. Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Morton whose death has since been reported, presided at the enquiry, and associated with him were Lieutenant-General Wynne, Major-General Sir Francis Howard, Brigadier-General Browne, Colonel Codrington of the Coldstream Guards and Colonel St. Clair. The constitution of the Court left nothing to be desired in the interests of fairplay and we must accept the judgment as the inevitable result of the revelations made during the investigation. We must say at once that the telegraphic summaries of the evidence have not adequately represented it, and may have led to the expectation that the officers' offence would have been condoned. By some means or other he contracted scabies. This factor was repeated by the regimental medical officer—not an act of which a medical man with a high sense of the honour of his profession would have been guilty. And it may be remarked that much of the evidence he gave did not appear wholly free from vindictiveness, and that it was not very strongly supported by other witnesses. However, the doctor informed the Adjutant and the Adjutant informed the Colonel. A strong Commanding Officer would have sent for the youngster, lectured him and hinted to him that it would be well to send in his papers or to apply for transfer, for whether the lad had a skin disease or not it is clear he was unpopular with his comrades and it was well that he should go. But instead of acting on his own responsibility Colonel Cuthbert in reply to the Adjutant Capt. Stracey delivered the lad over to the tender mercies of a handful of irresponsible subalterns. Here is the evidence on the subject:—

> "Colonel Cuthbert was then called. He stated that the Adjutant informed him officially on March 8th that he had received a report from Surgeon-Major Whiston that when he examined Lieutenant Clarke-Kennedy, he found him in a very dirty condition, and that he was suffering from a skin disease brought on by neglect. 'Hearing that he had this horrible disease,' added the Colonel. "I certainly expressed my unqualified disgust. I said it was disgraceful that such a thing could be among men of our station. I said it was disgusting and that it could only be dealt with by his brother subalterns in his own mess." No doubt, he continued the Adjutant had interpreted his remarks as instructions to the subalterns. He did not mean them in that way, although he could not blame the Adjutant for so understanding them. He meant that moral pressure should be brought to bear upon Lieutenant Clarke-Kennedy to make him keep himself clean. The Adjutant was quite justified in interpreting from his remarks that he wished the subalterns to take steps. In reply to the President he said that he took the entire responsibility for everything that had occurred and did not want to put blame on others. He did not foresee the effect of his words, or he would have held his tongue. The evidence that followed was a repetition of the efforts of the Colonel and the Adjutant to accept the blame. Each subaltern made a strong effort to show that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility with knowledge of the gravity of the offence, and that he had not been misled by anyone's advice. After about six witnesses had been examined, Colonel Cuthbert sprang up and protested with generous warmth. He urged that he did not think "the lads" should be blamed for what they had done. "I am sure," he added, "that if they thought it was my wish that it should be done they would take that wish as an order." The interruption, however, had no effect whatever upon the young officers of the Guards, who persisted in their attempts to show that they were individually responsible.

Very gallant of them no doubt. But do what they would they could not persuade the Court that a commanding officer who leaves a case to his subalterns to deal with and does not foresee the effect of his own words is totally unfitted for responsible command. The Adjutant, if prudent, would have made it clear there was to be no ragging and the want of tact he displayed merited the punishment he has received. The subalterns get off lightly, but it was not worth the loss of a year's seniority to rag Clarke-Kennedy or even to get him removed from the Regiment when there was a gentlemanly and constitutional way of bringing it about.

A DEMOCRATIC NAVY. THE statement made by Admiral FitzGerald that the present system of Naval training "has killed all prospects of the engineering class of the community finding an honourable career for their sons in the Royal Navy" has raised considerable comment and, as is often the case, the argument has been extended to cover the whole gamut of naval training. Few can agree with Admiral FitzGerald's remedy, the substitution of a less highly trained officer at a higher wage. The Admiral may honestly believe that this suggestion would be of benefit in one direction, but we fail to understand how he can believe it would to help towards higher efficiency. Mr. Robertson in a letter to the "Speaker," in February 1903, suggested a comprehensive revision of salaries and expenses which will make the young naval officer self-supporting from the first. "Then" he said "you should have your pick and choice of the best brains of the nation and the Empire." Though, in a less degree, the Navy is hampered in the same way as the Army by the inability of many desirable men to meet the necessary expenses. The "Marine Engineer" suggests a radical change in the securing of officers. "Why" it says, "should not the commissioned ranks of the Navy be thrown open to every class in the country, irrespective of limits fixed by the incomes of the parents? We have at last a democratic Government. Why should they not abolish the fees altogether, and place the cost of naval training where it ought to be—at the charge of the nation?" The proposal is by no means as feasible as it would appear at first sight. As a result of the large number of Labour Members returned in the present Parliament it is only to be expected that there will be a series of cries demanding the opening of all doors to the working man. Virtually they are all open at the present time, though perhaps less so in the Navy than in any other branch of public service. Those who condemned the change, which made entry to the Indian Civil Service competitive, as likely to secure a class of man less capable of exercising administrative powers have long been ranked as pessimists, and it is extremley doubtful whether any alteration calculated to revolutionise the social status would produce better men that those now available. There must be no question of less highly trained officers. If the working man's son is to be eligible for a commission, then it must be by merit alone and any argument that the qualifications should be on a graded scale according to social status is based on a false premise. To make the junior officer's pay sufficient is another matter and a very desirable thing, but as in non-official avocations the sufficing income must only be for those who are sufficiently qualified.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on April 22, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

MAJOR-GENERAL Walter Kitchener has left Mian Mir for his summer head-quarters—Dalhousie.

"I" COMPANY of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps has been struck off the rolls at the request of the commanding officer, and will be disbanded.

IT is notified from Army Head-quarters that badges for skill-at-arms, musketry, signalling &c., are worn both with full dress and with khaki clothing.

THE estimates and plans of the new Public Works Department secretariat building in Lahore, have been sanctioned, and an allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been made.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st March, shows a decrease over the corresponding week of 1905, of 31,516 mds. and Rs. 23,626 in the earnings.

IT is proposed to amalgamate the Factory Inspection and the Boiler Inspection establishments in the Punjab. Even so, Satan may feel that there is a call upon him to provide work.

HIS MAJESTY the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to approve of the designation of the 127th Baluch Light Infantry being changed to 127th (Princess of Wales' Own) Baluch Light Infantry.

AN unique ceremony was performed at Hong Kong recently, when the Governor unveiled the statue of Sir Thomas Jackson, formerly Chief Manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Corporation. The statue was subscribed for by grateful shareholders on Sir Thomas Jackson's retirement after thirty years' work as Chief Manager. Business men rarely are rewarded in this way for purely business services and the shareholders of the Hong Kong Bank have set an attractive fashion.

THE cosmopolitan man-in-the-street in Colombo is, says the "Times of Ceylon," catholic in his religious persuasion, where holidays are concerned. He celebrates all holidays with impartial enthusiasm. Christmas, Easter, the Wesak, the Hadji Perunal and the Hindu New Year are each equally provocative. The result is often the same—the Police Court. On Monday last, there were several Buddhists and other religionists, besides Christians, who calmly paid fines for being drunk and disorderly on Easter-day.

BY the death of Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Decourcey Morton England and India have lost a noble son and servant, a son and servant of both countries for he was born in Calcutta sixty-one years ago being a son of Mr. T. C. Morton a barrister. After his education at Eton and training at Sandhurst he joined the 6th Royal Regiment in 1863 became Adjutant four years later and continuing till 1871 when he was appointed A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His next appointment was that of Brigade-Major in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9 and A. A. G. in the following year. He was appointed D. A. A. G. of the Rohilkhand District in 1881 and then became A. A. G. in the Oudh District and at Army headquarters. For three years he commanded the Munster Fusiliers, next becoming Brigadier-General in the Bundelkhund District. In 1895 he wes appointed Adjutant-General in India which obtained for him the K. C. I. E. He obtained the N. W. F. 1868 medal and clasp the Afghan War medal with four clasps and the Kandahar Star, while in 1893 he was granted the C. B. in recognition of his military services receiving the C. V. O. ten years later.

WHILE Lord Curzon was still new to India and its conditions, writes the "C. and M. Gaztete" the chanced to be addressed by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and in his reply he expressed his admiring surprise at the wide knowledge of public affairs and the faculty for forceful statement of views displayed by commercial men in India. Whether the president of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce remembers the compliment, he has repaid it in a speech which we report on another page by declaring that "In Lord Curzon we have unhappily lost a great Viceroy who did more to facilitate the commercial prosperity of India than perhaps any Viceroy the country has yet seen." We are not told in the report how the audience greeted this somewhat stale panegyric. Possibly some of them thought softly of Mark Antony's oration:—

> The evil that men do lives after them.
> The good is oft interred with their bones.
> So let it be with Caesar.

In any case if the president of the Chamber lagged reminiscently at the start, he plunged prophetically before the finish, and painted a lively picture of a future Karachi with a 24 hour railway service to Lahore, a direct railway service to Bombay, a direct mail steamer service to Aden, and a multitude of other fascinating developments. In one respect alone perhaps does Mr. Webb too sincerely flatter his Viceregal idol—in the prolixity of his own public utterances. After all, time must be an object even in Karachi. In Lahore, certainly, space is a consideration.

FROM STEAM PACKET TO STEAM PALACE.

WHERE is the growth of the modern Atlantic liner to cease? The question naturally arises as one learns that Messrs. Harland and Wolff are about to launch another White Star vessel, which will eclipse all predecessors in regard to size and tonnage. "Over 7_0 feet in length, with a grass tonnage of about 25,000, a 75 feet beam, a depth of 50 feet, and a displacement of over 40,000 tons." Thus was the new liner, the Adriatic, described in bare figures to the writer by the famous Belfast builders. What a contrast to the first of the "Io's," the Oceanic—not the present liner bearing that name, which is Oceanic II, but the first steam-packet with which the White Star line inaugurated their Atlantic service, thirty-five years ago.

Although this first Oceanic was less than a sixth of the weight of the Adriatic, and but 430 feet in the length, she was regarded at the time as a distinct achievement in shipbuilding, and, brought Messrs. Ismay, Imrie, and Co, into immediate prominence. But the size of Oceanic I. was not the only feature which occasioned comment. She succeeded in cutting down the Transatlantic passage from ten days to 8 days 13 hours, and this record may be said to have been the commencement of the war between the great steamship companies which has resulted in the building of floating palaces which now do the voyage in half the time.

Within ten years of the launching of Oceanic I. there was a gradual increase from four to five hundred feet in the length of Atlantic steamers, and a further decrease in the time taken for the passage. The Inman line, for instance, quickly followed the example of the White Star, and commenced to add larger vessels to their service, the first of these being the City of Berlin, launched in 1875—the first Atlantic liner to be fitted with electric light—which cut down the passage still further, to 7 days 14 hours. Twelve months before the City of Berlin made its first voyage, however, the White Star line had added the Britannic and Germanic to their service of vessels, which, the exception of the Great Eastern, Brunel's unfortunate venture, were the first liners to exceed 5,000 tons. And it is an interesting fact in connection with these old boats that the Britannic completed 250 trips across the Atlantic and back again without renewal of either engines or boilers.

In the meantime, the Cunard line, which, by the way will have completed sixty-six years of successful Atlantic service on July 4 next, had not been idle. In the same year that the Britannic and Germanic was placed upon the seas, twin Cunarders, the Bothnia and Scythia, were also launched. The latter were not quite so heavy as the White Star liners, each being 500 tons less, but they gave nothing away in regard to speed and comfort, averaging 13·8 knots an hour. Five years later the Cunard line made a further improvement in the speed and increase in the weight of their steamers, by the launch of the Gallia, the last iron Cunarder to be built, the gross tonnage of which was 4,808, and the speed 15·15 knots an hour.

To the pioneers of the Canadian Atlantic Ferry, the Allan line, belongs the distinction of having sent the first steel steamer across the "Herring Pond," namely, the Buenos Ayrean, which made its first voyage in 1879. It is a rather curious fact that while the Allan line should have been the first to introduce the steel steamer, they were also the first in the field, or, rather, on the sea, with a vessel fitted with turbine engines. It will probably be remembered that two years ago the Scottish Company launched two turbine triple-screw steamers—the Victorian and the Virginian—both of 12,000 tons gross, with a speed of eighteen to twenty knots.

But these turbine vessels, and all others, too, for the matter of that, will be completely outclassed, both in regard to speed, size, and everything else, by the two great 25-knot turbine steamers which will be completed next year for the Cunard line. Each of these ships, which have been named the Lusitania and the Mauritania, will be no less than 85 feet longer than the Adriatic, and at least 7,000 tons heavier. It will thus be seen that the White Star line will not hold the record for the largest vessel for very long, and that they will have a great deal to do to eclipse the new Cunarders.

These 785 feet Cunarders are an astonishing increase upon the next largest vessels belonging to the same line—the Caronia and the Carmania, completed last year, each of which is 110 feet less in length, their average speed being only 18 knots, and tonnage but 21,000. This sudden jump brings to mind the somewhat similar increase in the length and speed of Atlantic liners a quarter of a century ago.

During this time the White Star line has been "lying low," as the saying goes. But if, like the Tar-Baby, they were "sayin' nuffin,'" they were thinking hard, and the result of their cogitations was the building of the Teutonic and Majestic, twin steamships, launched in 1889, which, together with the City of New York and the City of Paris, belonging respectively to the Inman and International and American lines, were the inaugurators of the twin-screw epoch of Atlantic navigation.

Naturally, the Cunard line decided to maintain their reputation for enterprise. It was not until 1892 however, that they launched any new vessels, and then they surprised the world with the Lucania and the Campania, which broke all previous records, both with regard to speed and size. They were the first liners to exceed 600 feet in length, and the first to reach a speed of 23 knots.

How the ding-dong struggle to produce the biggest and the best liners has continued during the last decade forms a story of too recent history to be given in detail here. It is worthy of note, however, how other companies entered the arena and competed with the White Star and Cunard lines. In 1895, for instance, long before the International Mercantile Marine Company, which embraced the American, Atlantic Transport, Dominion, Leyland, Red Star, and White Star lines, was formed, or brought about, the American line produced the largest express steamers ever built in America, namely, the St. Paul and the St. Louis, each able to do 21 knots, although the weight of each 1,000 tons less than either that of the Compania or Lucania.

And then came the first of the three great 'K.'s" of the Norddeutscher Lloyd—the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was launched in 1897, in the presence of the German Emperor. In quick succession followed the White Star Oceanic II., the first liner to exceed 15,000 tons; the Hamburg-American Deutschland, which surprised the shipping world by maintaining 23 1-2 knots without a breakdown, and the Celtic, with which the White Star again broke the record in regard to tonnage, this vessel being the first to exceed 20,000 tons.

Although the Kromprinz Wilhelm, which to the Norddeutecher Lloyd launched in 1901, was some 5,000 tons less than the Celtic, it could boast of a speed of 23 knots, and when the same company two years later produced the Kaiser Whilhelm II., they could claim to possess the largest express the steamer in the world.

The year 1902 was an important one in the history of Atlantic liners, for it may be remembered that four years ago the great Morgan Combine, which has already been mentioned under its proper name—the interntional Mercantile Marine Company—was effected. The Cunard line, however, preferred to remain independent and outside the scope of the great Trust, and it is with the support of the British Government that they have added the Caronia and Carmania and the new quadruple screw turbines, the Luistania and the Mauritania, to their service. It is interesting to recall that by the terms of the yearly subsidy of £150,000 granted to the Cunard line by the Government, it is pledged to remain a purely British undertaking for a period of twenty years from the completion of the Carmania, alike as regards the management, the shares of the vessels, and the company.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K. C. B., D. S. O., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Western Command, will arrive from Karachi on the morning of Saturday, next by the B. I. S. N. Company's Mail Steamer, and will leave for Poona en route to Mahableshwar by 11-15 p. m. train. The arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding will be private. Two salutes of 17 guns each will be fired from the Colaba North Battery on arrival of the Karachi Mail Steamer on Saturday, the 28th, and on Monday morning, the 30th idem, at 7 a.m., respectively, to announce the arrival and departure of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

THE RAGGING CASE.

DECISION OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Col. Cuthbert Relieved of Command.

KENNEDY LEAVES THE REGIMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

The decision of the War Office in the Aldershot ragging case has been promulgated.

Colonel Cuthbert is relieved of his command. Captain Stracey, the Adjutant, is relieved of his appointment. The four Lieutenants who were placed under arrest lose a year's seniority.

Lieutenant Clark Kennedy has left the Regiment.

LONDON, April 23.

The official announcement shows that Colonel Cuthbert has been placed upon half pay, and Captain Stracey removed from the adjutancy. Lieut-Hamilton's leave has been stopped for one year and to be twice superseded for promotion. Twelve other lieutenants suffer penalties varying from six months' stoppage of leave to a year's stoppage or supercession.

All except Colonel Cuthbert are severely censured and the Army Council's displeasure is conveyed to Surgeon-Major Whiston.

SPEECH BY THE NATAL PREMIER.

Unwarranted Interference.

MINISTRY DETERMINED.

LONDON, April 22.

The Natal Premier, in a speech made last night, said the recent interference of the Imperial Government was unwarranted and the resignation of the Natal Ministry was the only means of protesting, against it.

The Ministry intended to do what they conceived to be their duty even if they were called bloodthirsty murderers.

BETTER NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A City of Ashes.

FIRE SUBDUED.

The latest from San Francisco says that the fire along the water front is now under control and the ferry safe.

Trains are beginning to run into San Francisco.

Thrilling personal narratives are coming in from San Francisco, which now shows 25 square miles of ashes.

There is an ample distribution of food and water. Half the citizens have departed. There is an abundance of medical supervision.

The Banks re-open on Wednesday.

THE BRITISH GARRISON IN EGYPT.

Reasons for Military Augmentation.

The increase in the British garrison in Egypt, is due to reasons of general policy.

THE POSITION IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

Huge Military Force Concentrated.

Eight thousand more reinforcements have arrived at Lens.

There are now 210,000 troops in the mining districts.

DISTURBANCES ON THE ABYSSINIAN FRONTIER.

Heavy Captures by an Outlaw.

Mariam, the Abyssinian outlaw, has raided some Soudanese villages, south-east of Kedaref, killed 101 villagers, and seized 41 men and 133 women. Posts have been formed along the frontier for the purpose of his capture.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Graced by the Royal Family.

IMPRESSIVE PROCESSION.

The Olympic games have been opened at Athens by the King of the Hellenes accompanied by the King and Queen of England and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The proceedings opened with an impressive procession of 900 athletes.

KING EDWARD A GREEK ADMIRAL.

LONDON, April 23.

King George of Greece has appointed King Edward an Admiral of the Greek fleet.

WRECK AT MALTA.

All Passengers Safe.

The steamer "Egyptian Prince" is ashore at Malta. All the passengers have been landed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April, 22.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the English Mails of the 13th inst, left here for Bombay, at 6 p. m., to-day.

HEIR OF SWEDEN.

Accouchement of Princess Margaret of Sweden, nee Connaught.

A BABY WITH A FUTURE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 23.

Princess Margaret of Connaught, wife of Prince Adolph of Sweden, has been delivered of a son.

By ARLEY.

British folk the world over will be pleased to hear of the happy event which has just taken place in the Royal House of Sweden—a son having been born to Princess Margaret of Connaught, who became the wife of Prince Adolph just ten months and eight days since. The arrival of this fortunate youngster—the most important baby since the advent of the Czarevitch—makes a grand-father of the Duke of Connaught and, what is more, it places the King of Sweden in the happy position of being the only monarch who can head four generations in the direct succession to a throne. For Prince Adolph is himself the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and in due course the new baby, if its living forebears enjoy normal longevity, will become the seventh King of Sweden of the House of Ponte Corvo, he being the great great great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Napoleon's one-time sergeant, who was presented with the throne of Sweden, and ascended as Carl XIV February 5th 1818.

When, amidst a blaze of splendour the like of which had not been seen for years, Princes Margaret, accompanied by her gallant father, placed her hand in that of Prince Adolph in St. George's Chapel on June 15th of last year, the Swedish prince bent gently over his bride-to-be and kissed the hand that lay in his. From this simple action the gossips prophesied much felicity for the bridal pair, and their prognostications appear to have been amply realised. If the happy event now chronicled is any criterion, the course of true wedlock would appear to have run pretty smoothly, for no other royal princess has presented her husband with a son and heir within so brief a space after marriage as Princess "Daisy" since the late Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, gave birth to Princess Victoria (now Princess Louis of Battenberg) nine months and four days after her wedding.

Mention of Queen Victoria in connection with Princess Margaret and her baby recalls the fact that had it not been for her late noble Majesty's motherly wisdom Princess Margaret might never have lived to become a mother. Princess Margaret was born at Bagshot Park, where the Connaughts have ever since been domiciled. When Princess Arthur's (as he then was) first daughter made her appearance; the house at Bagshot had only lately been completed, and the walls and ceilings were hardly dry when its Royal master and mistress took up their residence there just before Christmas. The birth of Princess Margaret was followed by most alarming symptoms, and the physicians of the Duchess feared for her very life. Queen Victoria drove over from Windsor, and, with her usual common sense, went to the very root to the matter. Sumptuous, even splendid, arrangements had been made for the comfort of the Duchess, but the Queen—with her old-fashioned prejudice against much that she termed "new-fangled"—insisted that bad air must be penetrating to the very room of the invalid from the fixed washhand-basins that revolved and "tipped" in the Royal dressing-room.

Her Majesty was right. Experts were summoned and the bad air was proved to exist. Imperial and Royal personages have before now actually died because etiquette forbade the simple precautions that would have saved their lives. The Queen would not listen to etiquette just then. The Duchess was being poisoned in that house, it was clear; and there was nothing for it but to roll her in blankets and drive her as rapidly as might be to Windsor. It was the depth of winter; the distance little short of fifteen miles—a desperate risk, the doctors said. But the Duke of Connaught added his authority to that of the Queen, and in half-an-hour the well-warmed carriage, with four swift horses was at the door, and the young Duchess and her baby daughter were safe at Windsor before that short day's close. Often the Duke has since said that mother and child, in all human probability, owe their lives to the Queen's clear good sense and prompt action. When, the next year, Prince Arthur of Connaught was born, the event took place at Windsor. There should be no more such risks, said the Queen, and Princess "Patsy" the youngest of the Connaught trio, was born at Buckingham Palace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

Employers Make Counter Demands.

LONDON, April 23.

Ninety-seven per cent. of 1,20,000 Lancashire spinners and card-room workers involved in the dispute have voted in favour of a strike, if their demands are refused.

It is believed the employers will resist unless a scheme for the automatic regulation of wages is simultaneously arranged.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

Abyssinia has been granted a deliberative status at the Postal Congress in view of her impending entry into the Union, while China which at present is not entering the Union has only a consultative status.

At a meeting held yesterday, the Bombay Corporation rescinded its former resolution in favour of the adoption Standard time, and resolved by a majority of 31 votes against 23, on the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, that in view of the serious public inconvenience and handship felt by the introduction of Standard time in the city, the Corporation are of opinion that Bombay time should be reverted to, that the Commissioner be requested to put all Municipal clocks to Bombay time with effect from the 1st proximo. and that the president a requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Government with reference to the correspondence with them on the subject.

DEATH OF MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, April 23.

Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean, ex-M. P. for Oldham and afterwards for Swansea, a former proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" sustained a stroke of apoplexy on Wednesday last and died yesterday.

THE VICEROY AT SIMLA.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, April 23.

His Excellency Lord Minto to-day received the address of the Municipalty, it being enclosed in a handsome silver casket.

The Viceroy in reply said :—Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to Lady Minto and myself, on our arrival at Simla, to receive the very cordial welcome of your President and Municipality and of the residents of the station, and we much look forward to our annual residence in your beautiful surroundings. To me our arrival here is all the more interesting in that I knew Simla well. I should be sorry to say how many years ago before the days of the Viceregal Lodge, when Peterhoff was still in its glory and when the attractions of Annandale were yet in their infancy. I have come back to recognize many old landmarks and to marvel at the growth of the summer capital of India. And perhaps the comparison with old times brings home to me all the more, the difficulties which must necessarily surround your Municipality in providing for the wants of an ever-increasing residental population. It is no easy problem to administer for nearly 40,000 people in a mountain district largely dependent on its supplies from below, to guarantee its water-supply and to deal with the sanitary danger of increasing congestion in the bazaar to which you allude, but which I hope the extension scheme will do much to remedy. Yet notwithstanding the many difficulties of administration, I hope we all sufficiently appreciate the invigorating tonic of the Simla mountain air and do not forget our brethren who are loyally toiling through the long summer months in the plains of India. I assure you, gentlemen, I shall look forward to any opportunity of furthering the work of your Municipal Committee, and I know that you may rely upon the warm sympathy of Lady Minto in the welfare of your local institutions. I beg to thank you again. gentlemen, for the welcome you have to-day so heartily extended to Lady Minto and myself.

THE GANGES BRIDGE SCHEME.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Local Government on the subject of the Ganges bridge project. They are distinctly of opinion that Sara should be determined upon as the site for the bridge and urge that no possible advantage can accrue from any further postponement of the project and say that if Government are unable to allot funds for the construction of the bridge, private enterprise should be allowed to undertake the work.

EXTRADITION WARRANTS.

IS BAIL ALLOWED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Harrington and Pratt delivered judgment in the matter of the arrest of Arthur Balthazar who under the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was held to bail with two sureties to appear before the Magistrate at Bangalore, having been arrested here on a warrant issued by the Political Agent at Mysore under the Extradition Act, the charge against him being one of cheating. Their Lordships held that Balthazar's arrest was lawful, but the Chief Presidency Magistrate had no power under the Criminal Procedure Code or under the Extradition Act to bind over the petitioner to attend a Court outside British India. His order was, therefore, set aside and he was directed to execute the warrant according to law.

THE CALCUTTA WATER-SUPPLY.

A CURIOUS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

A resident in Theatre Road has made a claim against the Calcutta Corporation under curious circumstances. He applied to have his residence connected with the filtered water-supply and a private plumber engaged for the purpose. In the presence of the Inspector of the Water-Supply Department, it is alleged the connection was made with the unfiltered main. A lady living in the house was shortly afterwards taken ill and developed enteric in consequence, it is alleged, of having drunk this unfiltered water. Her husband is now claiming Rs. 1,320 from the Corporation which resist the claim.

INDIAN INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

The following moves of Indian Infantry Regiments will be carried out during the relief season 1906-07 :—

36th Sikhs from Peshawar to Rawalpindi.
58th Vaughan's Rifles F.F., Rawalpindi to Kohat.
56th Infantry F. F., Kohat to Samana.
51st Sikhs F. F., Samana to Bannu.
59th Scinde Rifles F. F., Bannu to Peshawar.
130th Prince of Wales' Own Baluchis, Hyderabad to Chaman.
127th Baluch Light Infantry, Chaman to Quetta.
101st Grenadiers Quetta to Mhow.
122nd Rajputana Infantry, Mhow to Ahmedabad.
109th Infantry, Ahmedabad to Bombay.
104th Wellesley's Rifles, Bombay to Hyderabad.
94th Russell's Infantry, Poona to Fort Sandeman.
117th Mahrattas, Fort Sandeman to Kamptee.
80th Carnatic Infantry, from Kamptee to Poona.
62nd Punjabis, Fyzabad to Dibrugarh and Chumbi.
3rd Brahmans, Dibrugarh and Chumbi to Agra.
17th Infantry, Agra to Mauritius.
11th Rajputs, Mauritius to Fyzabad.
1st, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Chitral to Lansdowne.
2nd, 39th Garhwal Rifles, Lansdowne to Chitral.
64th Pioneers, Bangalore to Belgaum.
61st Prince of Wales' Own Pioneers, Belgaum to Secunderabad.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

OPENING DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 23.

There was a big gathering of officers and men of the Poona Garrison to witness the Tournament. Lights as usual were furnished by Messrs. Stewart and Son. The weather was fine and cool. General Richardson, G. O. C., was present. In his speech he said :—

"Officers and men.—This year I introduce you Capt. Llewelyn, R. N., as referee and Major Hobb and Capt. Ellis, as Judges. Mr. Illesly of Messrs. Marcks and Company as time-keeper. Last year I congratulated you all on the impartial applause you gave equally to the winner as well to the loser and I hope you will do the same this year and the rest I leave to your honour."

Bantam Weights :—First. Round.—Pte. Shaw, East Lancs, beat Private Digby, Dorsets, on points Next fight was between Private Lamie, A and S Highlanders, and Private Hill, Liecesters. An extra round was given in this fight and Lamie won on points. The next fight was between Sergt. Nicholas, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Pte Hibbert, the Leicesters, Nicholas won on points. In the fight between Pte Faulkner, Lincolns, and Pte Bream, East Lancs, Bream won on points.

Light Weights.—1st round,—Pte Geary, Leicesters, beat Pte Newton, Leicester Pte Kelly. Connaught Rangers, beat Corpl Foard, the Royal Scots. Pte Henson Leicesters did not appear and Corpl Saunderson, Leicesters, had a walk over. The same was the case with Pte Singleton, Royal Irish Fusiliers, owing to Corpl Leeson, Connaught Rangers, having not turned up.

Feather Weights.—1st round,—Pte. Powess, Leicesters, beat Driver Lambert, 33rd Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Light Weights.—1st round.—Owing to some injury got on the waist on the 1st Pte, Anderson, Dorsets gave in and Corporal Bourke, Leicesters won, Driver Imber, 40th Battery Royal Field Artillery, beat Pte. Mansfield. Leicesters, Pte. Smith, Kings Liverpool Regiment, having failed to appear Pte Branson, Leicesters, had a walk over. Gunner Reardon, 33rd Battery Royal Artillery, gave in in the begining of 1st round against Bombardier Chapman, G. Battery, Royal Field. Artillery.

Middle Weights. 1st round Pte. Robertson, Leicesters, beat Lance Corpl. Mees, Dorsets.

FRONTIER FREAKS.

TELEGRAPH WIRE-CUTTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE. April 22.

The advent of the Viceroy on the Frontier almost synchronized with the cutting of the telegraph line between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal by some notorious badmashes. The wire was, however, instantly repaired and no inconvenience was caused. This wire-cutting seems to have become a fashionable amusement with certain badmashes in the Yusafzai Illaga also. The telegraph line which connects the head of Swat River Canal with Mardan has been cut several times during the short period. Ludicrous as it appeared, it is a fact that the man who cuts the wire always leaves a paper pasted on the posts stating his name, etc., and warning the authorities of his future attacks. The police have not been able to trace the offender so far.

THE SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to offer a few remarks upon toddy and its products. What tea and coffee and much more are to an Englishman, toddy is to the people here, and I hope the Commission which Government have appointed to report on country liquors will see its way to recommend that the refreshing and invigorating toddy, our favourite and, I may add, national beverage, be encouraged, its production increased and its cost cheapened. What we want is fresh juice of the toddy tree, supplied to us, at a price which the poor can easily pay. To secure good toddy at a fair price Government will have to reduce the fees for booths and licenses, increase the number of licenses, facilitate the taking out of licenses, and moderate and soften the severity of the working of the Abkari Act and of the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. Our people have also a great distaste for "Mhowra" spirits and for reasons which it is superfluous to repeat, Government would confer on us a boon were they to encourage the consumption of toddy liquors which were our ancestors' favourite drinks. There seems to be a wrong impression prevailing in some quarter that crime and offences have decreased, and the result is due to the attitude and the policy assumed by the Abkari Department. It must be borne in mind that the school master is abroad, and that the Abkari Department has no right to claim for it, the credit it does not deserve. It may well claim credit for having favoured cheap foreign wines and spirits, which have displaced good country liquors of times past by, and for having destroyed the Indian consumer's health and constitution. I may also remark that the country liquors retailed at present are bad and I think the Abkari Department is responsible for it.—Yours, &c.,

PHILANTHROPIST.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION AT CULVENI.

On Sunday the villages of Culveni and Goral, kept up a devotional day on the occasion of 13 hours' adoration. The Church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, and a large shamiana was erected in front of the Church. At 10 a.m. Fr. Baptista, the Vicar, celebrated mass assisted by the Vicar of Goral and Manori. Fr. Rodriques then ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon appropriate for the occasion. The mass finished at 11-55, and the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus made their way into the Church singing Hymns. About 5 p. m. Fr. Hegglin, S. J. Professor of Sanscrit, accompanied by Fr. D'Mello, Vicar of Umerkhady, arrived from Bombay, and were heartily welcomed by the people. At 5-30 Fr. Baptista commenced the evening service which was followed by a procession of about 2,000 people wending their way to Culvem where Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. Thence the procession marched to Goral village where a small shamiana was erected. Once more the Benediction was given and then the large crowd retraced their steps to the Church. The Rev. Fr. Hegglin, S. J. ascended the pulpit and preached a sermon which touched the hearts of the Congregation who were surprised to note a European preaching in Marathi. Thus the 13 hours' adoration was brought to a close by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by Fr. Hegglin, S. J. The President. Mr. Alex Firreira, Permanent Way Inspector, B. B. and C. I. Railway, spared neither pains nor money to make the function a great success. St. Joseph's Society was in attendance. The President after the service treated several guests and friends to an evening party.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FIGHT NEAR KEATE'S DRIFT.

POLICE AT A DISADVANTAGE.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

London, April 7.—While the Kaffir chief Bambaata's followers were looting an hotel, the whites, including two ladies, fled to Keate's Drift. After rescuing the laager at this place Colonel Mansell's force tried to return to Greytown. Bambaata's men, however, from an ambuscade near Impanzi, attacked at sundown the vanguard under Major Dimmick with rifles and assegais. The police coolly fired, killing many, and keeping the natives at bay until Botha's farm was reached at midnight. The nature of the country prevented flankers being thrown out, with the result that the Kaffirs got between the vanguard and the main column. The vanguard turned and fought its way back. The Kaffirs then attack Colonel Mansell's flanks, getting quite close owing to the dense bush. The ladies behaved with great courage and surrendered their carriage to the dead and wounded. The natives hacked the dead bodies of Sergeants Brown and Harrison and two troopers, but the column rescued the remains and buried them. Major Dimmick and Trooper Folker have been recommended for the Victoria Cross for their gallant conduct in returning at great peril to rescue Trumpeter Milton, who was dangerously wounded.

CONDUCT OF LOYAL NATIVES.

Further particulars of the native rising in Natal continue to come to hand. Bambaata's men cawled through the grass, and would have surprised the hotel only that a loyal native warned its occupants to fly just in time. The ladies were given seats on the pummels of the troopers' saddles, and the horses put at full speed. The Kaffirs hotly pursued and fired repeatedly. Forty police, who arrived to defend the laager at Keate's Drift sent an urgent appeal to Colonel Mansell for reinforcements. The Natal Government are now mobilising three thousand militia.

LATER.

It is stated that there are some Zululand Zulus among the rebel following of the native chief Bambaata, who has risen in insurrection against the Natal authorities in the neighbourhood of Keate's Drift, on a tributary of the Tugela River. Colonel Mansell, who is in command of the Natal troops engaged against the rebels in that particular locality, has organised a flying column of native levies under Inspector Lindsay to assist him in his operations.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

EASY VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE.

London, April 8th.—The annual eight-oared boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities was rowed yesterday over the historic course, Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four and a quarter miles.

The betting forecasted the result, the winners, Cambridge, being quoted at 9 to 4 on the day previous to the race.

The race was viewed by huge crowds, the banks being lined with people from start to finish. Dark and light blue rosettes were much in evidence. The weather was spring-like, and the light winds blowing practically gave no advantage to either station. The choice of the Surrey side by Oxford, who won the toss, was, no doubt, due to the long bend in the Chiswick Reach.

Cambridge had to take the Middlesex station, and at the start rowed 38 strokes to Oxford's 37, and began to draw away. Passing Craven the Light Blues were rowing with rare dash and admirable rhythm, and had a length's advantage. Drawing still further ahead, passing Harrod's Wharf, Cambridge were two and-a-half lengths in advance of Oxford, when Hammersmith Bridge was reached, where the Dark Blues were going to pieces and rolling badly.

When Barnes' Bridge was negotiated Cambridge had the race won, and were leading by five lengths. Here the Oxford crew rallied, and by dint of indomitable pluck made a despairing spurt to get on terms with the leaders, but all to no avail. They quickly rowed themselves out, and Cambridge, who by this time had slowed their pace down to a mere exercise paddle, crossed the line the easiest of winners by four lengths. Time, 19min. 2 1sec.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF TSAR'S INVITATION.

HIS MAJESTY'S LOFTY IDEAL.

London, April 7th.—The "Tribune," the new Liberal paper in London, has secured the text of the circular which the Tsar has sent to the Powers inviting them to participate in the proposed Peace Conference at the Hague. With the invitation the "Tribune" has also secured the text of the suggested programme of the Convention. The Tsar proposes a revision of the procedure of the Permanent Arbitration Court and of the International Commissions of Inquiry.

His Majesty also proposes that further consideration be given to the rules of warfare, including questions of private property, the sea rights of belligerents, and the duties of neutrals. The question of the limitation of armaments, which was included in the programme of the first Peace Conference, is excluded from the present programme.

The Tsar hopes that the programme he has submitted will be recognised as an expression of a desire to approach that lofty ideal of international justice which is the constant goal of the civilised world.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

A PROBABLE RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE.

London, April 8th.—It is anticipated in political circles that Great Britain will afford France some territorial compensation in West Africa, owing to France obtaining less of a free hand in Morocco than Great Britain enjoy in Egypt.

ANARCHIST PLOT IN FRANCE.

DESIGNS AGAINS THE NAVY.

London, April 7th.—A French flag officer at Toulon, the naval station in the south of France states that the anarchists and anti-militarists boast that they have selected six seamen, stokers, and gunners in each French warship, who, at a given signal, will tamper with the vital parts of the machinery of their respective ships, steal the ammunition, and cause an explosion.

Special precautions have been taken to frustate the design of the conspirators.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

WARREN'S Circus opened on the Maidan last night, the show being well patronised by the public of Bombay. A very diversified programme was offered some smart things in horsemanship being executed, while the clowning was very good. The event of the evening was, of course, the lion act, the trainer displaying the usual intrepidity, and certainly Warren's have as fine a collection of lions as we have seen for a long time. The Circus is, in fact, replete with performing animals, not the least clever of which are "Miss Nora's" amusing cockatoos, of which there are a score or so, and they go through some very funny evolutions. "Miss Nora" also has a fine string of performing dogs, and the circus is well worth a visit by all lovers of this innocent form of amusement.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Wales vs. Ireland.

RUGBY SUMMARY.

HOCKEY : ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

LONDON, April 6.

The twenty-fifth match between representative elevens of Wales and Ireland took place at Wrexham. Perfect conditions prevailed, the weather being fine and the ground in splendid order, but the five thousand people present were not treated to so good a display of football as might have been expected. Neither side showed combination approaching the international standard. Now and again some smart work was done, but taken generally the play was of a tame and uninteresting character. McKee, the Irish goalkeeper, was somewhat weak, showing in ability to judge and deal with long shots, while at the other end Roose was by no means so good as usual. The Welsh backs were stronger than the opposing pair, of whom Darling was the better player, and on both sides the half-backs worked hard—Wright for Ireland and M. Morgan Owen for Wales showing capital form. O'Hagan proved a useful centre forward, keeping his wings well together. The right was the stronger combination, but Sloan deserved every credit for the goals he scored. Of the Welsh forwards Lot Jones showed all his old cleverness and trickery in dribbling, and he got in some fine centres, of which Green made splendid use. It was found necessary to make one change in the Irish team, Maxwell of Belfast, coming in in place of Mulholland, while Wales also had one more alteration in their eleven, M. Parry, the Liverpool half-back, being unable to play. Hughes, of Notts Forest, who was recently transferred from Wrexham, filled the vacancy.

Wales won the toss, and were the first to attack, H. Morgan-Owen passing out to Lot Jones, who, after a neat run, put in a good centre. The Irish backs cleared, however, and then Ireland took up the attack, Roberts stopping a rush. Showing excellent combination, the Welsh forwards went away again, the ball eventually going out to Lot Jones, who, however, shot wide. After an unproductive corner kick H. Morgan-Owen sent in a fine shot, which McKee had some difficulty in stopping. The game was only about ten minutes old when Ireland met with their first success, Hunter running down and putting in a capital centre, from which Sloan headed a goal. Wales attacked smartly on resuming, and after H. Morgan-Owen had experienced hard lines with a shot, Green equalised from a centre by Evans. Subsequently the play went in favour of Wales, Green getting in a shot which McKee saved well. After some even exchanges, R. Jones made an opening for Green who with a long shot scored for Wales. Ireland, however soon got on level terms again, for a neat bout of passing between Maxwell, O' Hagan, and Sloan ended in the last-named scoring, the ball striking underneath the cross-bar and going into the net. Just afterwards Wales took the lead again, Green beating McKee quite easily from a pass by H. Morgan-Owen.

Not much vigour was infused into the play, and it cannot be said that the football reached a high standard. Wales had slightly the better of matters but a corner to Ireland seriously taxed the home defence. The kick was well taken and a scrimmage in the goal-mouth resulted, but Roberts cleared. Wales then took up the attack, and Evans, when dangerous, was stopped by Willis. After this each end was visited in turn, but the defences proved equal to the demands made upon them. After Sloan had shot over Wales pressed, but Willis once again brought relief. A promising movement was then started by Ireland, but the effort was spoilt by Kirwan being off-side, Following this Wales once more took up the attack, and Lot Jones found himself with a good opening, but the opportunity was not turned to account, the ball being shot against Darling. For a while after this the play was of a rather scrambling order, but the Welsh forwards settling down again Lot Jones and R. Jones had chances, but both were thrown away. Nothing more was done before the interval when the score stood at three goals to two in favour of Wales.

On the game being resumed, the play went all in favour of Wales, and H. Morgan Owen added to the home side's advantage. About this period the Irish forwards found themselves penned in their own half, the Welsh half-backs tackling resolutely and kicking with sound judgment. At length however, the Irish forwards broke away, and a totally different aspect was placed on the game. Rushing out to meet Sloan, Roose could but partially clear, and securing the ball Maxwell shot in. Encouraged by this success, the Irish forwards attacked with rare determination, and Sloan, shooting out of the reach of Roose, made the scores level. Try as they would, neither side could get the winning goal, and the match thus ended in a draw of four goals each. The record now stands : Wales, 11 wins ; and Ireland, 9 wins : five games having been left drawn.

TEAMS.

Wales—L. R. Roose (Stoke): H. Blew (Wrexham), Roberts (Bradford City); Hughes (Notts Forest), M. Morgan-Owen (Corinthians), E. Hughes (Tottenham Hotspur); W. L. Jones (Manchester City), H. Morgan-Owen (Corinthians), Green (Notts County,) R. Jones (Millwall), and Evans (Wrexham). Ireland—McKee (Cliftonville) ; Willis (Linfield). Darling (Linfield); Wright (Cliftonville), Milne (Linfield), Ledwidge (Shelbourne); Hunter (Distillery), Maxwell (Belfast Celtic), O'Hagan (Tottenham Hotspur), Sloan (Bohemians), and Kirwan (Chelsea). Referee—M. T. Kirkham (Burslem).

Blackheath finished their season's work with a game with Northampton, the Rectory Field men winning after an interesting contest by a goal and a try to nil. The visitors were afforded numerous chances in the opening half, but bungled them rather badly. The first score came after nearly half an hour's play, Coopper registering a characteristically clever try. Blackheath had the better of matters on change of ends, and a second try was put on by R. H. Marriott, Robson majorising. The Harlequins were shorthanded against Lennox, despite which the Wandsworth men were winners, Birkett showed his best form for the Quins. The Old Leysians received a visit from Clifton. The Gloucestershire team proved no match for the Leys men, who won very easily. In the provinces Devonport Albion gained a decisive victory over Swansea, Trew was a notable absence from the visitors' side. Swansea were seriously handicapped in permanently losing the services of two of their players just on half-time. Cardiff who could only draw with Gloucester early in the season, found no difficulty in winning at the second time of asking. Bristol visited Bath, and though successful, the first-named were not seen to marked advantage. Newport appear to be bucking up as the season draws to its close. Theirs was a distinctly creditable performance against a fairly strong London Welsh fifteen. Harvey. W. Thomas, Prothero, and Dowell scored tries for the Usksiders, one of which was converted. The only response by the Welsh was a goal by Harding from a try by Maddocks.

At Ibrox Park, Glasgow, the fourth annual encounter between England and Scotland (the last of this season's international hockey contests) ended in favour of the English representatives by 3 goals to nothing. To a very great extent the comparatively small margin by which the visitors proved successful was due to the stubborn resistance offered by the Scottish defence. Quite early in the game C. L. Stocks and E. V. Jones had all their work cut out to prevent Scotland getting within range, but the fine combination of the English forwards at length prevailed. For a long time the Scottish defence resisted the onslaughts of the opposition, but S. H. Shoveller eventually opened the scoring from a corner. Soon after restarting E. W. Ebden nearly allowed J. A. Hackett to equalise, but the pressure on the English goal was relieved, and before the interval Shoveller made the score two to nothing in favour of England. In the second half Scotland made several gallant efforts to get through their opponents' defence. They managed to force a corner, but there was no result, and Shoveller at length netted the third and last goal for the visitors. England has now once again gained the honours of the season, having beaten Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

The twenty-sixth annual championships of the Amateur Boxing Association were held, in the presence of fully 2,000 spectators, at the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell. The entries were of very good class, and included all the holders; but were not so numerous as usual. The feather weight attracted the largest entry, and produced some spirited bouts. A. Moss, a very clever member of the Lynn A.C., who has done well in open competitions, again met W. Webb, the holder, and was once more beaten by superior strength. Webb the holder of the bantam weight championship, was again given a good battle by his old opponent, Moss, who was again beaten, as was that promising youngster Buckley, of the Victoria A. and S.C. The latter was several pounds under weight. There was a surprising finish to the bout between C. Morris, the feather-weight champion of 1904, and H. Holmes, the holder. Morris seemed to be always lying on his opponent, who, although the showing the best form, was unexpectedly declared the loser. A still more unlooked-for result ensued from the encounter between the holder of the light-weight championship and public schools ex-champion, J. W. H. T. Douglas, and his fellow-clubman of the Belsize, A. Murdoch.

The latter had rather the better of the first two rounds; but was fast losing ground in the third round when the competitors got into holds, and Douglas, in endeavouring to get free, not only accidentally threw Murdoch, but also himself fell to the boards. For this presumably (as no other reason transpired) Douglas was disqualified. Murdoch was willing for the incident to be ignored and for the bout to be continued on its merits but the referee's decision having once been given, it was of course, irrevocable. The following are some of the results: Feather Weights.—Semi-final: Morris beat Shaw; Miner a bye. Final: Miner beat Morris. Bantam Weight.—Semi-final: Webb beat Perry; Ringer, a bye. final: Ringer beat Webb (holder). Light Weight.—final: Wells (holder) beat Collins. Middle Weight.—Semi-final: Murdoch beat Thomes; Smith, a bye. Final: Murdoch beat Smith, Heavy Weight.—final: Parks (holder) beat Hall.

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND SIMLA.

EARLY DECISION EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The Civil and Military Gazette writes:—It is understood that the decision of the Secretary of State on the question of the move of the Punjab Government from Simla may be expected next month. A settlement, one way or the other, is desirable because the office accommodation of India is not even yet adequate and the immediate necessity of further construction depends on the prospect of the Punjab Secretariat buildings being available or not. If they were vacated the demands of the Military Supply Department alone would suffice, it is believed, to fill all the rooms there and at Benmore. If the Punjab Government remains in Simla there will have to be another big block of offices erected on the Kennedy House site, and makeshift arrangements must be made in the meantime.

Mr. Morley's assent to the removal will be decisive, of course, but it it not so certain that his refusal will commit the Punjab Government irrevocably to Simla, For a pronouncement that the Secretary of State is not convinced of the necessity of the step would not convey a finality if fresh evidence of the expediency of the proposal were continually forthcoming. It is in this accumulating evidence that the advocates of the move find their strongest argument, for time, they say, is continually falsifying the assertions of the stickfast party. When the proposal first took definite shape some years ago, those who opposed it argued that it would be a gross waste of public money because, among other reasons the Punjab Government was just completing at a great cost a fine block of buildings which, not being required by the Government of India, would be useless. Since then the Government of India have built the Garton Castle block, and to-day an urgent need of more office accommodation confronts them.

Similarly, forecasts of an increase of the population, of houses and hotels, of water consumption, and so on, have all been falsified and proved inadequate within a very few years. The conclusion we are asked to accept apparently is that the Punjab Government will have to move in the long run. There may be some demur, however, to accepting the conclusion as a following premises. Undoubtedly, if the move has to be made it would be much wiser and a more economical and convenient policy to carry it through without further delay and uncertainty.

THE CROSS CHINA WALKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Mr. E. C. Young, who has been staying in Calcutta, for the last few days after his adventurous walk across China, leaves to-morrow for China. One of the Chinese who accompanied him on his journey, died in the Campbell Hospital on Saturday, from cholera.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Fund will be held at Nurrotumdas Mansion, Pedder Road. on Wednesday, at 5-30 p. m. To decide what steps should be taken to deal with the surplus fund.

The following further subscriptions to the fund have been received:—Amounts previously acknowledged, Rs. 62, 720, Mr. Ramnarayen Buldeodas Rs. 1,000 Mr. Bhagvandas Moolchand Rs. 500, Mr. Lakhmidas Nemidas Rs. 500, Mr. Cursendas Bhugwandas Rs. 300, A friend from Calcutta, Mr. Ahmed C. Janmahomed, Mr Jairaj Lakhamsey, Mr. Habib Hoosein, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas, Mr Rahim Jenulabedin each Rs. 250. Mr. Haji Mahomed Rahim Rs. 200, Mr. Kersondas Lakhmidas, Rs. 150, Mr. Dost Mahomed Peermahomed, Rs. 125, Messrs Brooks and Co, Mr Kalidas Kapurchand, Mr. Dharamsey Maneckchand, Mr. R M Raisey, Mr. Nomanbhoy Shaik Adam Abdoolali, Mr. Anandji Nanji, each Rs. 100, Mr. Curmallibhoy Joosub Rs. 51, Mr. Gulamhusen Rahim, Mr. Khurshedji Dadabhoy each Rs. 50. Mr. Hoosein Shivji, Rs 35, Mr Karim Ladha, Mr Jooma Somji, Mr. Jeevandas Jootha, Mr. Purbhudass Vullji, Mr. Abdul Karim Cassum, Mr. Haji Mahomed Abdulla, Mr. Alibhoy Mahomed, Mr. Jaferalli Karrim, Mr. Habib Esmail, Mr. Jamahomed Abdulla Mr. Jafferali R. Canji, Mr. Habib Babool, Mr. Noorali Meherali, Mr. Kurmali Mahomed, Mr. Nowrozali Lilla Mr. Mahomed Laduk, Mr. Abdulla K. Readymoney, each Rs. 25 Mr. Tulsidas Narandas, Mr. Mathuradas Narandas, each Rs. 500 Mr. Gungadas Kapoorchan, Mr. Goculdas Devji, each Rs. 300. Mr. Choonilal Dharamsey, Mr. Amratlal Karsandas each Rs. 200, Mr. Narandas Girdhar, Mr. Mangaldas Lockmidas, each Rs. 150 Mr. Girdhur Jeevan, Mr. Motichand Canji, Mr. Jadoují Raidas, Mr. Gulalchand Jadowji each Rs. 109 Mr. Cullianjij Gulalchand, Mr. Valubhji Jootha, Mr. Moolji Jootha Mr. Mulchanp Lalji, Mr. Liladhar Lalji, each Rs. 50 Mr. Alladin Valji, Rs. 200, Mr Jaffer Rehman Rs 75, Mr. Megjee Goculdas and Co, Rs. 50 Mr, Mahomed Sachadina Rs. 25, Total Rs. 61,431.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN.

STRENGTHENING THE ALLIANCE.

TOKIO, March. 17th.

The Japanese papers on Friday editorially gave Prince Arthur of Connaught a grand "send-off" says the correspondent of the "North China Herald." All the journals agree in saying that it is a matter of regret that the Prince's sojourn in Japan was short, and that the receptions accorded to His Royal Highness by the Government and people were materially insufficient. They, however, feel confident that the visit of Prince Arthur will not only strengthen the relations between the Japanese and British Courts but also fasten the chain of the alliance. The wording of the Japanese Press is typical in its modesty. That the Prince would be welcomed in Japan was not unexpected, but the extraordinary warmth and lavishness of that welcome could not have been anticipated. Looking back to Ceylon, with its oriental reception at Kandy, to Singapore with its military welcome and weird torchlight procession, to Hongkong with its brilliant illuminations, unique Chinese banquet, and official reception, and lastly, to the constant series of Japanese attentions and entertainments in various parts of the Land of the Rising Sun, the impression left on the royal mind must be one long phantasmagoria of novel delights and expressions of good-will. In Japan, British residents have followed with much appreciation the Imperial courtesies and elaborate arrangements for the entertainment of their Prince, and an English paper in Yokohama finds it in its province to note with gratification the kind enthusiasm of the Japanese Press, which has been constant, sincere, and unanimous.

AT TOKIO.

The departure of Prince Arthur on the 16th inst. from the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace, which had been placed at his disposal during his stay in the metropolis, was heralded by daylight fireworks sent up from Hibiya Park. The Prince drove in company with General Baron Kuroki; the next carriage was occupied by Admiral Seymour and Admiral Togo, A squadron of Imperial lancers escorted the party Troops were lined up on either side of the roads through which the Royal procession passed, and crowds assembled behind the troops. As the party passed by Hibiya Park a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The people densely packing the route gave enthusiastic "Banzais" and the Prince smilingly responded. Arriving at Shimbashi Station the Prince was received by Prince Arisugawa and other Imperial Princes. With Prince Arisugawa, H. R. H, was conducted to the platform, which was carpeted. At 11-50 a. m. the Royal train whistled for departure, conspicuous among those who saw the Prince off being Princes Arisugawa, Kanin, Kuni, Nashimoto and Kitashirakawa, Marshals Yamagata and Oyama, Marquis Saionji, other Ministers of State, Prince Tokugawa. Marquis Kuroda, Governor Senge, and Mayor Ozaki.

Prior to his departure from Tokio, Prince Arthur. under instructions from the King included Governor Senge and Mayor Ozaki in the members of the Victorian Order. Whether the honour conferred on them suits the two distinguished gentlemen seems to be open to doubt, Mr. Ozaki is an ex-Minister of State and holds higher Japanese Court rank.

The Japan Red Cross Society has re-commended Prince Arthur as an honorary member of the Society.

AT YOKOHAMA

the Prince arrived and drove. Direct to the Yokohama United Club, where the members of the Club gathered in full force to accord a welcome to the Royal guest, the spacious verandah and halls being crowded as seldom before. The reception room was specially decorated with tropical luxuriance of foliage. The brief reception was followed by the serving of refreshments, after which the Royal party was shown through the building. On leaving the Club the Prince drove to the Oriental Palace Hotel and lunched with the members of the British Society. Two orchestras were in attendance, one playing on the verandah outside and the other within the dining room. Outside the Hotel was drawn up a guard of-honour of 100 bluejackets, and naval sentries were posted at the Hotel entrances. In reply to the toast of his health, H. R. H. said:—

I thank you sincerely for your speech, for the kindly sentiments it conveys, and for the good wishes it expresses.

It has been a great privilege to me to have been entrusted by the King of England with the high Mission, now fulfilled to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan as it has given me the opportunity of seeing a country, whose beauty is proverbial and of meeting a chivalrous highly educated and energetic people whose kindness, hospitality and courtesy are beyond expression.

Everywhere, and from everyone in Japan I have received the warmest and most unaffected welcome, and I sincerely hope that this outburst of good will is the expression of sentiment, towards our beloved Mother Country with whom Japan is now so happily allied, and with you I trust it is a good augury for the future.

I shall not fail to convey the expressions of loyalty and good will from so many of the subjects of the King in this Empire to His Majesty whose anxiety for their welfare and prosperity extends equally to those at home and abroad, and who is always glad to hear of the loyal sentiments of those over whom it is his happiness to reign.

The Prince left the Hotel and drove at once to the hatoba, where the C. P.R. liner Empress of Japan was specially lying alongside and 400 marines were drawn up in his honour His Royal Highness stopped across the gangway, and when passing up to the vessel the band from the naval station at Yokosuka, stationed on one side of the gangway played the National Anthem. Dressed in the uniform of the Hussars, H. R. H. looked the picture of health. Having reached the promenade deck the Prince bowed to those on the dock whom he recognised. As usual amateur photographers were hard at work, trying to get a good picture of the scene on board, so the Prince turned to one of his aides, and made some remark. In a short time the aid returned with a camera, and having adjusted it, took several snaps of the crowd gathered on the wharf. Then the Prince having asked Admiral Togo, General Kuroki and several of the party who were standing on the hatoba to be "ready" he himself took two snaps. Having pressed the button, H. R. H. bowed to those assembled. The gong having sounded, no time was lost in pulling up the gangway, and the Empire of Japan slowly began to move, the Naval Band played the British National air, and Prince Arthur, together with Sir Edward Seymour standing on the upper bridge, lifted his cap and waved to the thousands who cheered him, the marines gave the "present" and all officials on the deck removed their hats and repeatedly waved farewells. On the Empress passing out of the breakwater, the guns from the Japanese war vessels commenced firing a royal salute. Many Ladies were present and their dresses, together with the numerous rich uniforms, gave a touch of colour to the proceedings. All the vessels in the harbour were gaily decorated with bunting. The warships in harbour in honour of Prince Arthur's departure were as follows: The armoured cruiser Yakumo (flagship), the battleship Asahi, two armoured cruisers, Adzuma and I wate, the cruisers Otawa and Chihaya and torpedo—boat-destroyers Arare, Yayoi Ariake. Fubuki. Kamikaze and Kisaragi.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, April 23.

The rainfall amounts reported to-day are Sibsagar one and a half inches; Silchar and Gherrapoonjee one inch and Dibrugarh, Sonemarg and Drss a quarter of an inch. The disturbance is affecting the weather in Kashmir. Local rain is probable in Assam and on the West Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in Sind, the Punjab Rajputana, Central India and United and Central Provinces and at Bhuj, Veraval, Belgaum, Mormugao and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 6° to 8° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur and Surat, and 8° in defect at Jubbulpore; and the minimum 6° to 8° in excess at Saugor, Ajmere and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Cuddapah and the lowest 65° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in Sind and at Lahore, Dwarka, Karwar, Cuddapah and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

KARACHI'S RELATIONS WITH THE PUNJAB.

A YEAR'S DEVELOPMENTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 18.

The annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce was held last evening.

Mr. Webb in moving the adoption of the annual report said:—

PRAISE OF LORD CURZON.

"Many matters of the highest importance to Karachi have been dealt with during the past year by the Managing Committee, brief references to which will be found in the draft Report now in your hands. With every other section of the European community in this country, we have greatly deplored the complications which culminated in the resignation of Lord Curzon. Whatever view one may take of the great problems of military administration in India or of the line of action adopted by Lord Curzon in connection therewith, there can be no two opinions regarding the impetus which the late Viceroy gave to agricultural research, to the extension of irrigation, and to the development of Indian railways. Postal and Telegraphic communications benefitted by his attention, whilst to mention the matters that most closely concerned us, the Imperial Customs service, the Railway Board, and the Department of Commerce and Industry—all exceedingly valuable developments in the vast mechanism of Government will surely stand to his credit, In Lord Curzon we have unhappily lost a great Viceroy, who did more to facilitate the commercial prosperity of India than perhaps any Viceroy in this country has yet seen. In expressing our gratitude for results so successfully accomplished, we can only hope that he may soon be able to employ his great talents and energies in further strengthening and building up the mighty fabric of our Empire.

AGRICULTURAL AWAKENING.

"Glancing now at a few of the results of the late Viceroy's work and taking them in what I may describe as their natural order, the increased attention latey devoted to agriculture is a matter of the greatest satisfaction to us. At present, the Department of Agriculture includes some twenty-five experts, all doing invaluable work, and the Report of their Second Meeting, hold at Pusa in January last, should be carefully studied by all interested in Export Trade of this country. Great as the progress already made is, the Department will yet have to expand considerably before it can adequately assist the vastly preponderating agricultural interest of this country. Moreover, there are very great obstacles to be overcome, namely, the inertia, the ignorance, and the power fully conservative instincts of the agricultural classes of India, It is not sufficient for valuable knowledge to be acquired only by the Imperial Department of Agriculture and those who read the Department Reports; it is necessary to find practical methods of imparting that knowledge to the great mass of the cultivators. That is the crux of the problem of Agricultural developments in India. It is a matter of great satisfaction to us to see the Agricultural station at Lyallpur about to blossom into colleges and research institutes with professors not only of agriculture but also of chemistry botany, mycology, and entomology. Such enterprise on the part of the Punjab Government not only deserves but commands success. Here in Sind, the experiments made in the cultivation of Egyption Cotton have turned out remarkably well, and we are almost beginning to feel that the cultivation of this product has passed the experimental stage. There, is one point, however to which I want to direct attention, and that is the necessary for an agricultural chemist here in Sind. In certain parts of the Jamrao tract the unexpected appearance of salt is retarding progress. With agricultural stations for conducting experiments in the cultivation of cotton, wheat, ground nuts, &c., and with ambitious schemes for the irrigation of further tracts in Eastern and Lower Sind, it seems only wise first to submit the soil, &c., to an exhaustive expert analysis before going ahead with projects which may result in disappointment.

GREAT RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Of progress in matters irrigational. I need say but little, No less than forty-three scheme, commanding over seven million acres and designed to irrigate over three million acres, have been approved by Government within the last three years. The great Punjab projects sanctioned at the end of 1904 are in course of construction. and Sind is also going steadily ahead, as the valuable notes, kindly written for us by Mr. Summers and Mr. George, and printed in an Appendix to our Report for 1905, will clearly show you. This progress with irrigational works means a steadily expanding export and import trade via Karachi, and I am glad to say that the Railway Board and our friends of the North Western and Jodhpur Bikaner Railways are all fully alive to the position. The Jech-Doab Railways serving the Jhelum Colony will be open through to Shorkot Road in a few weeks, whilst the doubling of the main line. Between Reti and Samasatta has now been nearly completed and both tracks will be used over their entire length in the course of the next six months, This will not only considerably increase the efficiency of the N. W. Railway but will open the way that 24 hour small service with Lahore which we all hope to see before long. A new direct connection with Hissar from a point a litte East of Merta Road junction is now about to be constructed by the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, and Karachi will warmly welcome this new link line. With regard to the Bombay-Sind connection we have lately clearly expressed the opinion to Government that from the view of the mercantile community an alignment via Bhuj is much to be preferred to one through the barren tracts north of the Runn of Cutch and that the interests of the Rao ought not, in our opinion, to take precedence over the interests of the country in a matter of this kind. Further we feel strongly that this important line when constructed should be controlled by an administrator concerned in the welfare of Karachi; perferably the North Western Railway. References to other smaller railway projects sanctioned and contemplated will be found in the Annual Report, and I need only here and that it is most important to keep in mind that additional railways and expanding trade call for a correspondingly generous increase of rolling stock. On two or three occasions lately we have had to complain of the shortage of rolling stock, it is only a few days ago that the apprehensions we were beginning to feel, were allayed by an assurance from Lahore that a large number of additional waggons had been sanctioned and are now under supply.

WHAT IS KARACHI DOING?

"We have seen irrigation going ahead and railways going ahead. You may ask, what are we in Karachi doing to meet the coming expansion of trade? The report now in your hands briefly explains the steps already taken. As you know the Port Trust have not been idle, and the Chamber have now disposed of the entire schemes by which Karachi's facilities are to be practically doubled,—as the Sind Gazette happily described it. We have advocated a large Export Yard, South of the City Station, on what is known as the Queen's Road site, a new and considerably expanded Import Yard behind the native Jetty, and a complete re-arrangement and enlargement of Keamari, with extra wharves north and south of the James and Erskine Wharves respectively, so that we shall be able to accommodate all the trade that will pass this way during the next ten or fifteen years. Further we have been most careful whilst elaborating these various schemes to provide that each and every portion of them is capable of or at any rate does not interfere with, further expansion and development, when the time comes, as it assuredly soon will, for the next onward movement. At the same time that these schemes have been maturing improvements of another character have also been going on,—we now have our local boiler inspector for example, our local chemical analyser too is here, though what has become of his promised laboratory I cannot say.

COMMERCIAL COURTS.

Another improvement that we have been working at for the last 15 years will in a few weeks become an accomplished fact. The Bill for reconstituting the Sadar Court of Sind was read for the third time on the 21st ultimo and in a few weeks I hope we shall have both the barrister judge for whom we have asked so long and also the new Court of Appeal—consisting of a Bench of three Judges, The Bill provides exactly for our present requirements, and its passage throuh the Bombay Legislative Council has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the mercantile community of Karachi It is no secret that Government are unable to see their way to amend the Arbitration Act or the Contract as proposed by me in Calcutta at the First Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce a litte over a year ago The creation of our new Court of Appeal in Sind, however, will enable us to put to the test the ruling of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind that a partner or agent has no power to bind his co-partners or principals to submit possible disputes to arbitration; a ruling that I need hardly say we are by no means prepared to accept.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE WITH ADEN.

The only other development to which I need briefly allude is the direct mail service Aden. This problem is gradually, solving itself. It is now recognised that the proportion of the Indian Mail that might with advantage be conveyed via Karachi is roughly one third of the whole. Years back it was only one fifth. With further railway developments and faster mail trains, the time is not far distant when we shall probably claim one half of the entire Indian Mail. By that time, some enterprising Shipowner may find the possibilities of the situation sufficientl. attractive to induct him to tender for the service Or it may be that a new overland mail service via Kandahar or Kabul, or by way of the Persian Gulf and the Anatolian Railway, may become a reality In any case Karachi can now afford to wait.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

It is surely high time, says "Max" in Capital that all childish and pantomimic demonstrations against the Partition of Bengal should cease, and that all the true lovers of their country, along with the sober-minded and educated youth of Bengal, should settle down quietly to work out along constitutional, patriotic lines, the social and economic salvation of Bengal, with fear and trembling knowing all the while that the highest power is with them, so long as they keep in the path of rectitude. That being so there is no occasion for hurry or impatience. It is an old saying and a true one—"he that believeth shall not make haste. In ceasing to be childishly demonstrative, there is no occasion in the slightest to cease from holding very firm convictions against the Partition of Bengal. But there is a right as well as a wrong way to giving effect to these convictions. The right way is the quiet constitutional way, and certainly, in the end, the most effective one.

Why not send Babu Surendra Nath and a few others of the gifted leaders of the people, who understand the whole question, home to interview John Morley and John Ellis, and give them, and the House of Commons to boot, a thorough understanding at first hands, of the whole case against Partition on behalf of the people of Bengal. This would be a thousand times better than letting off gasbags, letting loose boycott, and torturing 'Bande, Mataram beyond its own recognition, All which things are futile and bound to come to grief. Babu Surendra Nath is a gifted man with great possibilities within him of being a real true leader unto his people. I invite him to rise to the occasion. Babu Surendra Nath is not unacquainted with the Christian sacred writings. He will find there (I Cor. XIII, 11) a great leader giving the secret of his success. This secret is still as efficacious as ever. Let him try it. Let him play the man, and not the fool, for his country and his God.

If the Bengali leaders will adopt quiet, sound, constitutional means of procedure in stating their case against Partition, they will soon find the great bulk of non-official Anglo-Indian influence ranged on their side. And that would count for something at the India Office. The same remarks apply to the Swadeshi movement. We are all swadeshi-ites, meaning thereby that we all wish to see the resources of this country turned to their best account, along the lines of natural development. But things cannot be hurried in this realm any faster than in any other. First things must come first. Broad and deep foundations have to be laid if a solid superstructure is to be built thereon. And the Bengali will start at the proper place if he recognises that the first of all first things in this national movement is that of personal swadeshi—the culture of himself into all that makes for true manhood. All other good things follow from that root. Only a true Bengali "man" can rightly sing "Bande Mataram," and when that time comes there will be no penalty placed on the singing of it.

I have been led to make these remarks from an earnest desire to foster good feelings amongst all classes in the community, native and European alike, and with the Government also. All good native gentlemen with whom I have had the honour and the pleasure of coming into contact, reciprocate these feelings in a very hearty manner. And it is astonishing with what consensus of opinion they all deplore the unconstitutional and utterly foolish proceedings of a minority of their countrymen in the resort these had to such weapons as political boycott and the terrorising of their countrymen into abstaining for a time from purchasing imported articles, although better and cheaper than they can yet be made in India. But all these foolish and childish ways are getting out of fashion. The reign of sanity and commonsense is reasserting itself. And Bengal will probably be none the worse but all the better for having tried futile experiments and found them wanting. Let true swadeshi be the aim of everyone and then peace and progress will be our heritage.

DOWNFALL OF DR. DOWIE.

"PROPHET" REPUDIATED BY WIFE AND FOLLOWERS.

The "Prophet" John Alexander Dowie has fallen from his high estate. According to the Chicago correspondent of the "Herald," Dr. Dowie was denounced at a meeting of the members of his Church by nearly all the Zion City officials, and even by his wife, who declared that she had been abused and wronged by him. Her son Gladstone sides with her. Attacks were also made upon Dr. Dowie's sanity, and he was severely censured for his wasteful expenditure of the Zion City funds.

This act of repudiation was caused by Dr. Dowie, who is in Mexico, sending a message to the acting general overseer of Zion City, Mr. Voliva, ordering the dismissal of Mr. Granger, the associate overseer. Mr. Voliva called a secret meeting of Zion City officials, who decided that Mr. Granger should not be ousted from his place. The climax followed at the Tabernacle, when 6 000 Zionists formally repudiated Dr. Dowie, and chose Mr. Voliva as their temporary leader.

The final act in this coup occurred to-day, when Mr. Voliva, who held a power of attorney from Dr. Dowie, turned over the trust to Mr. Granger, the financial manager of Zion City, the whole of its real and personal property, including even Dr. Dowie's bed. Thus the man whom Dr. Dowie had tried to oust from his position holds the title to the millions of dollars which are represented in the Zion City estate. Mr. Voliva's order has rendered Dr. Dowie's humiliation complete.

Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing shortly a book of unusual interest. In the summer of last year Mr. Charles A. Sherring, of the United Provinces Civil Service, was sent on a special mission to Western Tibet, and he is now publishing under the title of "Western Tibet and the British Borderland" a handsome volume which embodies the information then gained together with the local knowledge acquired by long residence on the border as Deputy Commissioner of Almora. By the treaty of Lhassa Hindus and Buddhists can now freely visit the sacred places of their religion in Tibet, and Mr. Sherring's account of Mount Kailas and the holy lake of Mansarowar should prove most interesting to many devout Hindus and Buddhists who care nothing for ordinary books of travel. The book will be illustrated with maps, sketches, and half-tone pictures from photographs, and the panoramic views of the holy lakes of Mansarowar and Rakas, with the entire length of the channel connecting the two, are of great geographical importance. Mr. Sherring was, by special permission, accompanied on his journey by Dr. T. G. Longstaff, of the Alpine Club, and two Alpine guides, and Dr. Longstaff gives an account of his attempt to climb Gurla Mandhata the highest mountain in Western Tibet. Dr. Longstaff and his guides slept at a height of 23,000 feet, and were only baulked of reaching the summit of the mountain by an avalanche which hurled them down a thousand feet, their escape from death being little short of miraculous. In the description of the primitive customs of the border tribes and of the life and Government of Western Tibet there should be much to interest the student of political science and comparative mythology.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Wellman, the Arctic explorer, a New York message informs us, hopes to be able to telegraph the discovery of the North Pole direct from the Pole to New York, by wireless telegraphy to Hammerfest and thence by cable. But as Mr. Wellman is not starting until July we may have a wireless wire from the Pole before he starts. If all has gone well with Lieutenant Peary—who left America last July and was to begin his dash from Grantland to the Pole last February, at the first signs of the dawn of the six-month Polar day—a message from him may arrive any day now, for he too has a wireless equipment with him. In fact, should all the expeditions at present operating or about to start reach their goal, the neighbourhood of the Pole will be quite uncomfortably congested this summer. M. Marcillac is going from Spitzbergen in a navigable balloon, also wirelessly equipped; Dr. Varicle is taking the Yukon expedition and just year has elapsed since the Duke of Orleans's port left Norway.

A grave defect in the administration of the Criminal Law is once against brought into prominence by the publication of the new volume of Criminal Statistics. One hunded and two prisoners tried at assizes during 1901 were kept in prison over sixteen weeks before they were brought to trial, and eighteen were found to be innocent. No stronger condemnation of the circuit system can be imagined, and the Law Journal trusts that the Lord Chancellor will speedily take steps to remedy a systematic defect that is quite as serious as the occasional miscarriages of justice that have prompted him to introduce his criminal Appeal Bill.

China, as regards its soldiers, as well as in other ways, is decidedly looking up. It now possesses an Army of 120,000 men, properly equipped and trained by foreigners The Rev. E. J. Hardy, M. A., late chaplain to the forces at Hong Kong, points out in the Nineteenth Century that the Chinaman has the qualities of a good soldier. He can live upon nothing, and has little or no objection to dying. The new soldiers, as a matter of fact, are well fed and well drilled, and they astonished by their efficiency the foreign officers who lately witnessed, by invitation, their first manoeuvres. It is expected, within ten years, to increase their number to half a million

An advertiser in a contemporary requires a sensational about one million words in length. Here is a temptation to voluble authors to achieve the very biggest thing in English fiction. This astounding serial, if it ever gets written, will be longer than Vanity Fair, Daniel Deronda, and Middle-march together. The longest novel that has appeared within recent years—Mrs. Humphry Ward's Marcella—runs to about 275,000 words. But George Eliot easily outdid Mrs. Ward, for Middlemarch has nearly 329,000 words and Daniel Deronda, not far short of 325 000 Thackeray ran the feminine authors pretty closely in Vanity Fair (324.000 words) and Pendennis (about 272,000). How insignificant these works will seem when that million-word competitor bursts complete upon the world.!

The Bishop of London recently told his hearers how he thought it must feel, to die. The British the Medical journal has this week some thing to say on the point. Little or nothing, it tells, us, is known about it: Before consciousness is uttterly abolished, one man sings, another swears, a third confesses his sins. The dreams of women under anaesthesia lightly turn, as well known, to thoughts of love. Some men feel that their spirit, freed for the moment from the fetters of the flesh, is wonderfully active, . . . As regards the sensation of dying, there is a preliminary question to be answered: Is there any sensation at all? Fanciful persons speak as if the soul violently wrenched itself as under from the body, Those, however, who have stood by many deathbeds know that most people pass into the Silent Land as peacefully as if they were going to sleep. Even when great pain has been suffered in the last struggle for life, when Death finally claims his victim for his own, he mercifully fulls him, adds our contemporary, into insensibility of indifference.

Some simple experiments recently made by the Lancet would seem to confirm the observation that one of the principal constituents according for the germicidal properties of tobacco-smoke is the powerful antiseptic formaldehyde:—The quantity of formaldehyde in tobacco-smoke (says our contemporary would appear to depend on the quality and kind of tobacco smoked Thus the cigar appears to yield more formaldehyde than the pipe, and the pipe more than the cigarette. . . . It has more than once been stated that tobacco smokers enjoy an immunity from certain disease, and the frequent presence of a powerful antiseptic in the mouth, nasal passages, and sometimes the lungs (as in the case of those who foolishly inhale tobacco-smoke) would to some extent justify the statement. When it is considered that in the nose a vast number of microbes are hourly deposited it is conceivable that these may be effectively destroyed by the frequent passage of tobacco-smoke through that organ. In the same way the organisms exposed to tobacco-smoke in the mouth would succumb. All the same, however the Lancet takes care to point out, it is most undesirable that this fact should stimulate the practice of smoking tobacco to absurd excess, for. it, adds. 'tobacco-poisoning is a greater reality than many persons think.'

It is understood that the Prime Minister intends spending most of the Easter recess at Dover—a favourite resort of his. Sir Henry, it is not very well known, the Glasgow Herald states, has a nice little estate of his own in Kent, but it is let. Hunton Court was purchased by his uncle Mr. Henry Bannerman a Manchester merchant who was a native of Perthshire. The mansion is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park of twelve acres and Sir Henry is lord of the manor and one of the three chief landowners in the parish of Hunton, it is near the junction of the Beult and Teise with the navigable Medway and five miles from Maidstone.

The spring of 1906 has added two new names to Fashion's vocabulary, one to distinguish a new colour and the other a new fabric. One of the newest and most fashionable shades of colouring is a curious blend suggestive of the brownish mauve tint of a faded La France rose. This has been christened fraisette, and so a new colour name has been born to join the champagnes, fruit reds, and cigar browns which are already with us. Cote de cheval, as the name of a new velvet, is an even happier thought. This fabric has a peculiar glostiness and smoothness, which justifies its fancied resemblance to the skin of a well groomed thoroughbred

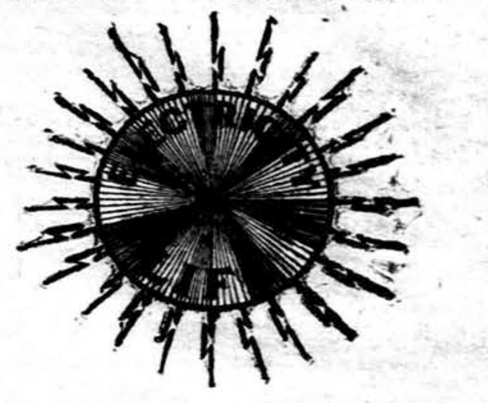
The Irishman who is said to have asked at a railway station "Which is the entrance out? would have found his match in the City. An old lady, after trying for some minutes to cross the road opposite the Mansion House, made for the subway, observing to her companion, "Come along, Maria; well cross over underneath!

An exhibition illustrative of the French silk industry is being prepared at the Musee Galliena in Paris. It is a business introduced by Italian craftsmen in or before 1345, and already in 1554, thanks to the luxurious habits of the Valois, it employed 12,000 persons. Lyons was the first centre of the trade and still remains its headquarters thoug there are competing looms at Tours Nimes, Roubaix, Amiens, Saint-Etienne, Calais, and elsewhear. A history of the industry was written by a certain Jonbert de P Hiberderie so long ago as 1774, and the manufacture was then recommended as one of the best helps towards the solution of the un employed question of the period. Silk-weaving the author pointed out might be made to furnish occupation for a large number of ugly young women who are unable to get married, and who in consequence remain a burden to their parents.

A bag containing about £15 was found near Willingford by a telegraph boy. The owner, who had dropped it from his motor-car, driving up shortly afterwards, recovered his money and rewarded the boy with a "Thank you" And yet there are some people who call motorists "roads hogs" and have not a good word to say for them!

The exciting hunt after a cat in Downham Market parish church serves to remind us that either puss is a pious creature or is persistent in her efforts to capture the poor mouse of which every church is supposed to be possessed. For church appears to have a greater attraction for the cat than for any other animal. The result is apt to be disconcerting. One Sunday at St Margarets when Newman was to preach—he had not yet submitted to Rome—a great black cat was scuffled out of the church before servie began. No more was seen of the animal until Newman came forward within the altar rail to begin the Communion Service. Suddenly there was a sound above. The congregation looked up and to their horror saw the same black cat leaping down from the rafters at Newman. It clutched the hem of his surplice as it fell. Newman made no sign, He went on reading the service reverently solemnly as before.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY



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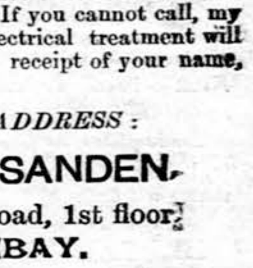

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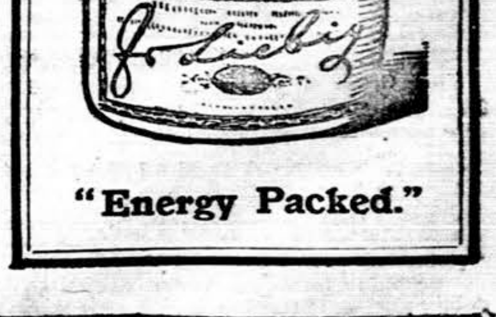

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

Colonel von Deimling, of the German Army, has found occasion to vindicate the British soldier in the course of a debate in the Reichstag. It was stated in an article in the Social Democratic Press that a certain report of the general staff upon the military proficiency of the Boers disparaged British successes. But Colonel von Deimling repudiated the sentiments expressed. He said that nobody could better or more fully appreciate the magnificent valour and gallantry of the British troops who faced the devastating fire of the Boers than does the German General Staff. The Staff history of the war does as a matter of fact, show that German soldiers had come round to a truer appreciation of the circumstances of the war Colonel von Deimling therefore said that the Deputy, who had stirred up this matter was endeavouring to make bad blood, but that his efforts were futile. The German colonel was endeavouring to explain the failure of the German troops in South-West Africa, who, he said, had greatly distinguished themselves amid indescribable hardships against a determined, courageous, and numerically superior foe. It is alleged that while the Boers were content to act upon the defensive the Hereros have adopted highly offensive tactics. Our readers are well aware that German soldiers have changed their view as to the war in South Africa upon mature investigation, and that the change has been accelerated by their own hard experience in South-West Africa. We are quite sure that the German troops have behaved most creditably, but it is nevertheless the fact that they have been engaged in a kind of warfare for which their particular training had in no way fitted them.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Halden will act more discreetly than did his predecessor in regard to the selection of officers for promotion, and that there may be no more manipulating of the generals' list, or any other list, nor any reaching a long, long way down the colonels list to bring up a cavalry major-general. The Committee which has investigated the question has contributed to allay anxiety upon the subject, and there have not latterly been many evidences of those erratic courses which created such alarm in the time of Mr. Arnold-Forster. Selection had no direct, or at least ascertainable, relation to the most conspicuous merit. No officer will begrudge his comrade well-merited advancement, but when promotion is made in deference to the whims of individuals or the interest of favourites he resents it most bitterly We understand that in the United States Army there is a positive sigh of relief when the opportunity for the promotion to the rank of general passes without the advancement of some one near "to the rear of the head of the line." We take it that the real object of promotion by selection should be to enable the authorities to vary the rule of mere seniority, which may at times result in the promotion of officers who are unfitted for the highest rank. The French, too, are perturbed by similar considerations, and while selection is to continue, it cannot be applied under the new regulations unless the officers concerned have a certain prescrbed seniority. This is only reasonable, and it applies in practice in this country. All that is necessary is that there should be sufficient guarantee that selection has no relation to anything but merit and fitness, and the character of the Selection Board should be sufficient for that. If Mr. Haldane will make this secure, the Army will certainly thank him for protecting its interests. No relief has yet been discovered for the great congestion of the colonels' list, due to well-known causes, and the recommendations of the War Office Committee in this regard are a matter of conjecture:

The Royal Army Medical Crops, and the necessity of its expansion to meet the requirements of war, was the subject of discussion in the House of Commons recently. The present situation is eminently deplorable, and when Lord Roberts denounced a system which provided nothing to meet future geart emergencies, he was more than justified. Mr. Haldane has outlined the purposes of the War Office, and they are obviously, like so many other measures proposed at the present time experimental. They seem, however, to give promise that a proper reserve of medical officers well be brought into existence. A beginning has already been made and the progress of the organisation will be watched with interest. It is proposed to take 450 young medidal men willing to enter the new Army Medical Reserve and to train them, making them subject to the rules that govern the employment of Reserve officers generally. They are to have the rank of lieutenant, with promotion to captain after three and a half years' approved service, These Reserve medical officers will undergo a special training at the depot of the Royal Army Medical Corps at Aldershot, receiving pay and allowances of their rank in the Corps. His probationary period of service being satisfactory, the Reserve medical lieutenant will be confirmed in his rank and receive in his second second and third years a retaining fee of £20 a year. He will be called upon to undergo another period of instruction preparatory to passing the examination necessary for promotion to the rank of captain and during this second course, the duration of which will be one month, he will be paid as before After promotion to captain, his retaining fee will be £25 a year. The period of service in the Reserve will be seven years, it being considered that the experience of military and civil practice gained will enable the officer to take the field with the knowledge that will be requisite. The Reserve will primarily be composd of civilian surgeons, but officers of the Auxiliary Forces, and medical officers of the Voludteers. provided they are seconded in their Volunteer corps, will not be excluded. Of course the debate did not pass without the customary slurs upon the Royal Army Medical Corps, and one egregious member seemed to believe it to be a frequent occurrence for the surgeon's helmet to fall on the patient's face during a stethoscopic examination!

From this subject the Committee on the Estimates turned to the Militia, and here Mr. Haldane had nothing definite to propose. Once again he said the first thing to be done was to assign a definite function to the Militia, which is a position not denied by anybody, and Mr. Hicks Beach seemed to think that such a function had actually been defined. For our part we cannot see that such is the case at all. It is satisfactory to note that real, and not sham Militiamen are in the War Minister's perspective, and that the Militia is to be a supporting second line to the Regular Army, retaining its character as a Militia Force. So far a function is suggested, but nothing is yet proposed that promises to make the force such a supporting line in any full or satisfactory sense. We hear nothing of the conferring of statutory powers to make the Militia subject to foreign service, and yet this is surely the only logical conclusion of Mr. Haldane's view that the Regular Army isdestined to fight abroad. He is right in appealing to the support of local authorities, and in depending upon a territorial organisation of the force, utilising its old traditions; but it must have a definite place in our military organisation, and this except theoretically, Mr. Haldane has not yet assigned to it. He seems to think that Militia artillerymen can do a good deal of artillery work, apparently in charge of ammunition columns, in which case they would be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Regular Artillery, and not a secondline at all. The trutk is that Mr. Haldane must focus his ideas. He says with truth that we cannot get all we require out of the Militia, but he is far too vague about the Volunteers and the rifle clubs outside. The Imperial Yeomanry vote was also taken, and here again there was a desire to know more about the functions of that evcellent force.

Considerable progress is being made on the continent in the introduction of improved, or at least different projectiles for the rifle, the object being to give a much flatter tranjectory and thereby to increase the danger zone for troops subjected to its fire. It may be that in thus changing the character of the bullet, its stopping power may be reduced, but it is evidently a matter of great importance that the authorities at home should not lose sight of what is being done aboard. We therefore think it interesting to give a brief description of the new French bullet, which marks an entirely new departure in the shape of small-arm bullets. Only very meagre unauthenticated particulars are at present to hand, and the details cannot be regarded as official. The bullet is cigar-shaped. and it travels with the narrow end of the cigar foremost. Its length is 1·58 in and its diameter ·314 in, The new "S" bullet of the Germans has been described in these pages, and it will be remembered its length was 1·10 in. and its diameter ·320 in. Both these bullets are narrowed towards the base so as to decrease the resistance of the air, thereby increasing velocity and ranging power, The composition of the bullet is an alloy of brass and copper, and it has no sheath, The cartridge is designed for the new automatic rifle to be adopted by the French army. particulars of which are not yet officially published. The velocity and range of this bullet in the rifle for which it is intended to adopt cannot, therefore, be stated, but it is believed that the initial velocity is 750 metres and the range 4,000 metres. From the blunt point the bullet widens through a length of 20·5mm, to a maximum diameter of 8mm. This maximum diamstar continues towards the rear for a distance of 9mm., and then diminishes in a truncated cone 10·5mm. long to a diameter of 6mm. at the rear.

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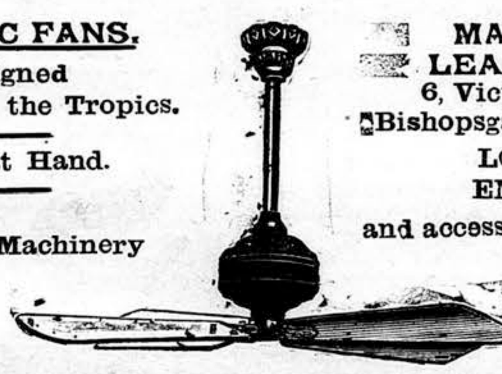

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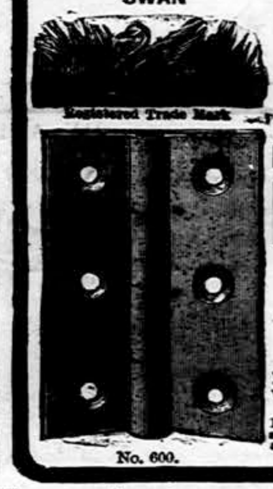

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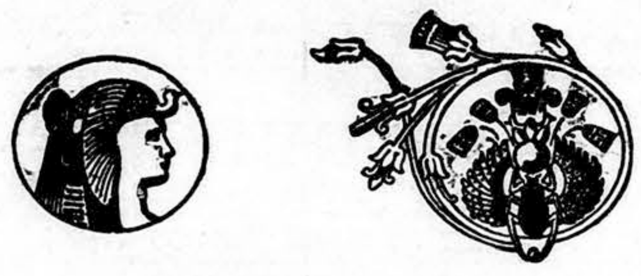

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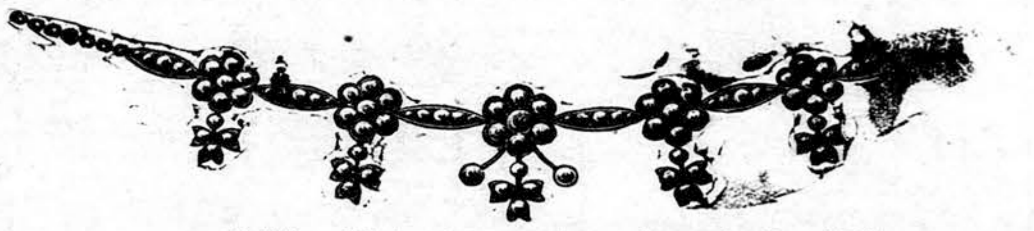

Gold necklet set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold pearl pendant, Rs. 38.

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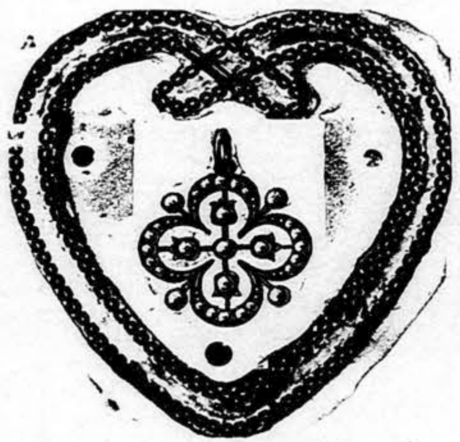
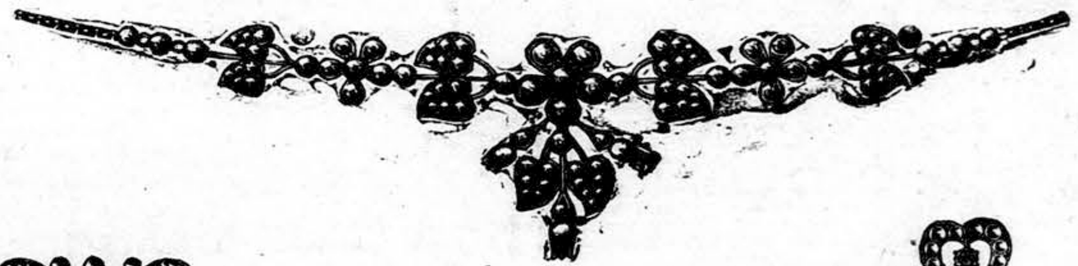


Gold pendant set pearls and gold chain, Rs. 50.



Gold neckled set pearls, Rs. 250.

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Gold pearls, Set Bracelet Rs. 205.

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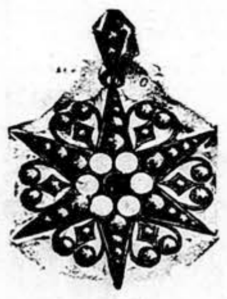

Gold pendant set turquoise and pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold pendant set pearls, Rs. 75.

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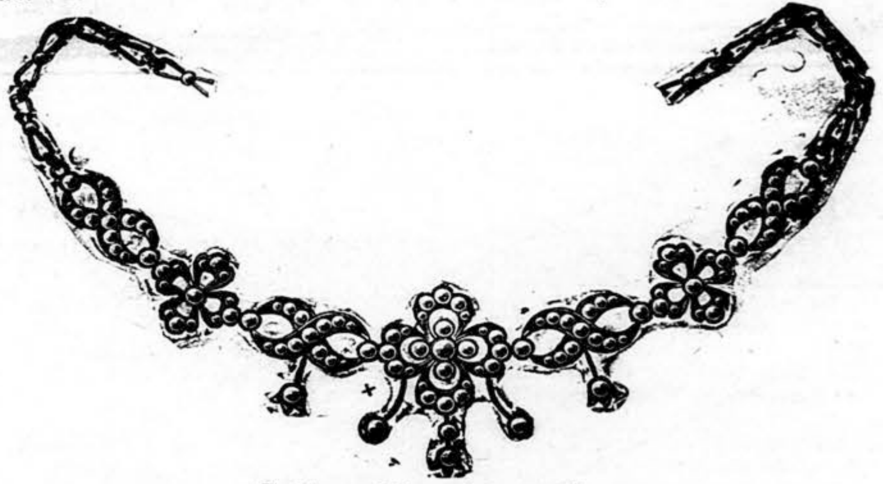
Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

Gold pendant set pearls platinum and gold chain, Rs. 55.



Gold necklet of turquoise and pearls, Rs. 275.

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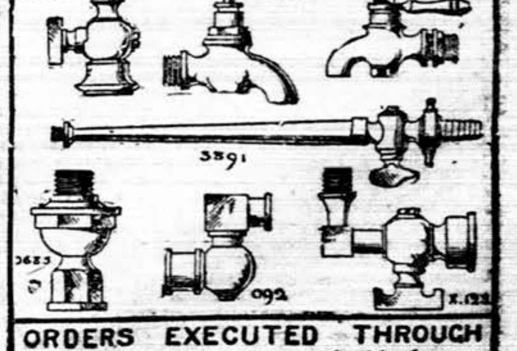

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